WHEELER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLER

·CHICAGO·
W·H·WHEELER & COMPANY

GUST. IGLER.

THE DOLL'S BATH.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

HENRIETTE RONNER.

PLAYFUL KITTENS.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

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PREFACE.

THERE are more than two hundred thousand different words in the great dictionaries of the English language, more than two hundred thousand spelling problems to be mastered. Fortunately no one person needs to use all of these words. Vast numbers of them are words of a technical character; they belong to different arts and crafts and sciences, and are used by persons who follow those arts and crafts and sciences and seldom by anybody else. Many other words are names of unusual things or thoughts.

If we had a perfect alphabet, in which each elementary sound would have its *separate sign* and *only one* sign, it would be as easy to spell a word when we have learned our alphabet as it is to write down a number when we have learned the use of figures.

But our alphabet is far from perfect. Instead of the forty-two letters which it ought to contain, it has but twenty-six. Extra duty has to be performed by some of these twenty-six letters. The deficiencies of the alphabet are supplied by different devices in different words. This would inevitably make our spelling irregular and unscientific, but inconsistency runs riot in it. For example, *a* represents a different sound in each of the words *hate*, *hat*, *far*, *all*, *ask*, *care*, *many*, *what*, and so with other letters. A single sound may be represented by many different characters. Thus the sound of *a* as in *hate* is represented by different characters in each of the words *faint*, *play*, *eight*, *they*, *great*, *gauge*, and so with other sounds. When we see an unknown word we cannot tell how to pronounce it. When we hear an unknown word we cannot tell how to spell it. English is the most difficult to spell of all the alphabetic languages.

Correct spelling is rightly regarded as a sign of culture, but the complaints from our universities, our colleges, our high schools, the press, and the school patrons all indicate that good spelling is rare. A total neglect of the spelling book has resulted in a generation of poor spellers. The effort to teach spelling incidentally has failed largely because teachers have not the time, even if they have the ability and judgment, to construct a new spelling book for each new class. The English spelling is the worst in the world, and every good teacher is thankful for any help in teaching it.

It is the purpose of this little book to start the pupil on the right track, and to furnish him a vocabulary of words which are in general use and which every pupil should know how to spell. In its preparation the author has been guided by the conviction that spelling is largely a matter of memory, and that, as memory is usually the best-developed faculty of the child's mind, spelling should receive special attention during the earlier years of school life; that it is a waste of time to drill a child on words of whose meaning he has no idea, and a large number of which he will never have occasion to use; that some knowledge of the diacritical marks is absolutely necessary for the intelligent use of a dictionary; that the pupil should be taught not only to spell orally, but also to write without misspelling words; that the meaning of a new word is frequently detected more readily by seeing it or hearing it in a sentence than by studying its definitions; that teaching spelling can be made less mechanical, more interesting and more effective by using some carefully selected and well-graded dictation exercises than by confining the work entirely to lists of words; and that a word has not been thoroughly learned by the pupil until he has mastered it in its four relations, viz. its sound to the ear, its form to the eye, its meaning to the mind, and its correct use in connection with other words.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to all teachers who have given helpful suggestions and to the critic, the eminent philologist, Dr. Francis A. March of Lafayette College.

ELEMENTARY SPELLER

LESSON 1.

Name the letter *a* four times and prolong the sound each time; as, *a! a! a! a!* Name the letter *e* four times and prolong the sound each time; as, *e! e! e! e!* Name the letter *o* four times and prolong the sound each time; as, *o! o! o! o!*

To pronounce these letters you must open your mouth and make a sound from the throat. The sound is modified in the mouth so as to turn it into these letters.

Now name the letter *b*. You sound the letter *e* at the end, do you not? Try to name *b* without this sound of *e* at the end. The best you can do is to say *bŭh* or *bĭ*. Wherever *b* is found it is with some sound from the throat. The same is the case with *p*, *d*, *t*, *v*, etc.

Name the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *f*. You name these letters as if they were written *el*, *em*, *en*, *ar*, *ef*, with *e* or *a* before them. You close your lips and sound *m* through your nose, and close your mouth with the tongue front and sound *n* through your nose; there is always some sound from the throat with them.

So we see that there are two kinds of letters: 1. Those which are sounded in the throat with the mouth open. These can be pronounced without any other letter with them. 2. Letters which are pronounced by the help of the

lips (*b*, *p*), the tongue and teeth (*s*, *z*), the tongue and gums (*d*, *t*), the tongue and palate (*l*, *r*), the back of the tongue (*g*, *k*), the nose (*m*, *n*), etc. Most of these letters cannot be pronounced very well without one of the first kind of letters before or after them.

The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* (when it is pronounced like *i*) are called vowels.

All the other letters are consonants. They are *b*, *c* (same as *s* or *k*), *d*, *f*, *g*, *h* (a queer letter almost like a vowel, pronounced by breathing), *j* (same as soft *g*), *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q* (*qu* same as *kw*), *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *w* (sometimes a sort of vowel, as in *saw*), *x* (same as *ks* or *gz*), *y* (when not pronounced like *i*, as in *yet*, *year*, etc.), and *z*.

Copy the following carefully. Put a little line under each vowel. Notice that some of these vowels are not sounded when you pronounce the word. These are said to be *silent*.

In the heart of a seed,
  Buried deep, so deep,
A dear little plant
  Lay fast asleep.

"Wake," said the sunshine,
  "And creep to the light,"
"Wake," said the voice
  Of the raindrops bright.

—Kate Louise Brown.

Short **a** as in **hat**, marked **ă**.
Long **a** as in **hate**, marked **ā**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

and	name	ax	lake
hand	came	tax	take
land	same	wax	cake
sand	tame	flax	make

1. Give the sound which *a* has in the words in the first column. This is called the short sound, and is marked *ă*. 2. Give the sound which *a* has in the words in the second column. This is called the long sound, and is marked *ā*.

LESSON 3.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *a* which has the short sound. 3. Find two words in which *a* has neither the short sound nor the long sound.

And they ran, hand in hand,
Where the ripple meets the land.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.

—Sir Walter Scott.

LESSON 4.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Write them neatly from dictation, putting the proper mark over each *a*.

bank	gave	tack	safe
rank	save	track	grace
tank	wave	back	fade
thank	cave	black	shade

Notice that the words which have the long sound of *a* end with silent *e*.

LESSON 5.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *a* that has the long sound.

Between the curtains of snowy lace,
Over the way is a baby's face.

— Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

And through the wood and up the glade,
We'll go in sunshine and in shade.

LESSON 6.

Write neatly from memory.

Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day;
Little boys and little girls,
That is the wisest way.

Short **e** as in **met**, marked **ĕ**.
Long **e** as in **me**, marked **ē**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

me	end	here	nest
he	lend	these	rest
be	send	key	test
we	mend	eve	vest

1. Give the sound which *e* has in the words in the first column. This is called the long sound of *e*, and is marked *ē*. 2. Give the sound which *e* has in the words in the second column. This is called the short sound of *e*, and is marked *ĕ*.

LESSON 8.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *e* that has the short sound.

The little bird within his nest
Has hid his little head to rest.

—Rowan Stevens.

Each flower the dews have lightly wet
And in the sky the stars are met.

—George Gordon, Lord Byron.

See how many words you can form by changing only the first letter of the word *met;* as *get*, *let*, etc.

Form words by adding *eck* to *n*, *d*, and *p*.

Form words by adding *ess* to *l*, *m*, *dr*, and *bl*.

Form words by adding *est* to *b*, *n*, *r*, *t*, *v*, *w*, and *bl*.

Form words by adding *ash* to *d*, *l*, *m*, *r*, *c*, *cr*, *cl*, *fl*, and *thr*.

LESSON 10.

Long e represented by ee marked, ēe.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Write them neatly from dictation, putting the proper mark over each *e*.

tell	tree	glen	seed
bell	free	stem	weed
sell	deep	next	deed
fell	keep	when	peep

LESSON 11.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *e* that has the long sound or the short sound. 3. Find words in which *e* has neither the long sound nor the short sound.

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see. — Robert Louis Stevenson.

I know a place where the Fairies dwell;
  Down in a dark green, shady dell,
Where the daisies bloom and the soft winds
    swell;
  There is where the Fairies dwell.

Words that end with the same sound are said to rhyme, as *dell*, *dwell*, etc. See how many words you can write that rhyme with *dell*.

LESSON 12.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Make a list of all the words having four or five letters each and learn to spell them. 3. Repeat these lines from memory.

Pray, where are the little bluebells gone,
  That lately bloomed in the wood?
Why, the little fairies have each taken one,
  And put it on for a hood.

They have taken the fireflies to light their halls,
  And the crickets to sing them a song,
And the great red roses to paper their walls;
  And they're feasting the whole night long.

But when spring comes back with its soft, mild
ray,
And ripple of gentle rain,
The fairies bring back what they've taken away,
And make us all happy again.

LESSON 13.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation and put the proper mark over each *ee*.

seen	sleep	creep	meet
seem	steep	sweet	cheek

1. Copy the following lines carefully. 2. Underscore all words in which the long sound of *e* is represented by *ee*. 3. Find two words in which *e* has some other sound than *e* short or *e* long.

The bird is hushed, and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree.

— N. P. Willis.

Think what a host of queer little seeds,
Of flowers and mosses, of ferns and weeds,
Are under the leaves and under the snow,
Waiting to grow!

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy these lines carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Write the lines from dictation.

Be not merely good; *be* good for something.

—Henry D. Thoreau.

O velvet *bee*, you are a dusty fellow!

—Jean Ingelow.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What insects buzz and make honey? 2. What would you like to be? *Ans.* I should like to —— wise.

LESSON 15.

Short i as in **pin**, marked ĭ.
Long i as in **pine**, marked ī.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

thin	fine	ill	find
skin	line	hill	mind
trim	time	will	kind
swim	dime	still	vine

1. Give the sound which *i* has in the words in the first column. This is called the short sound of *i* and is marked *ĭ*. 2. Give the sound which *i* has in the words in the second column. This is called the long sound of *i* and is marked *ī*.

What sound has *i* in the words which end with silent *e*?

LESSON 16.

1. Copy the following lines carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *i* which has the short sound or the long sound. 3. Make a list of all the words that have five letters each and learn to spell them.

Little Jack Frost went up the hill,
Watching the stars and the moon so still,
  Watching the stars and the moon so bright,
  And laughing alone with all his might.
Little Jack Frost ran down the hill,
Late in the night when the winds were still,
  Late in the fall when the leaves fell down,
  Red and yellow and faded brown.

LESSON 17.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation and put the proper mark over each *i*.

mile	give	clip	shine
think	smile	skip	this
wink	while	ship	rich
live	mine	whip	inch

NOTE. — There are a few words like *live*, *give*, *have*, etc., in which a silent *e* follows a short vowel. These are all common words and you will soon learn them.

Form words by adding *ack* to *b*, *l*, *h*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *bl*, and *cr*.

Form words by adding *ick* to *br*, *k*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *st*, *tr*, *w*, and *l*.

Form words by adding *ind* to *b*, *f*, *k*, *m*, *bl*, and *w*.

Form words by adding *ine* to *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *w*, and *v*.

Write the following, and put the proper mark over each *a*, *e*, or *i*: *clash*, *shade*, *make*, *back*, *glad*, *thank*, *flax*, *gave*, *mine*, *inch*, *send*, *here*.

Whatever you are, be frank,—
'Tis better than money and rank.

LESSON 19.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *i* or *a* that has the long sound or the short sound. 3. Find a word in which *i* has some other sound than the long sound or the short sound.

The wild birds sang, the wildwood rang.

—Robert Burns.

The sun is weary, for he ran
So far and fast to-day;
The birds are weary, for who sang
So many songs as they?

—Richard Le Gallienne.

Whatever you are, be kind;
Be gentle in manner and mind.

LESSON 20.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation and put the proper mark over each *i*.

wish	wild	night
miss	child	right
cling	high	might
spring	sight	climb

What sound has *gh* in any of the above words? Find another silent letter.

LESSON 21.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following lines carefully and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write these lines from dictation.

Think good thoughts; *write* good words.

—William Shakespeare.

You cannot do wrong and feel *right*.

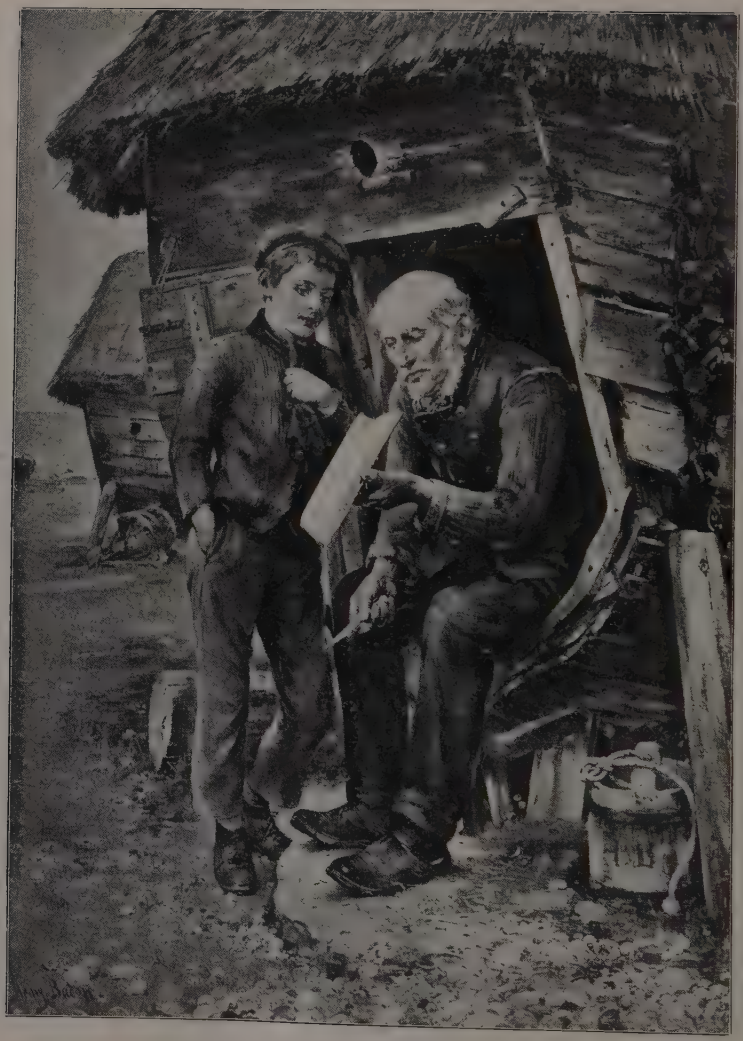
—Alice Cary.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do you do with pen and ink? 2. What is the opposite of wrong? 3. What would you say when you have learned this lesson? *Ans.* I can —— all the words ——.

MEYER VON BREMEN.

THE PET BIRD.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.



LESSONS IN BOAT BUILDING. HENRY BACON.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Sound of **y** as in **cry** = **i** long, marked **ȳ**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

cry	fly	pry	dye
try	sty	spry	rye
sky	shy	eye	why
spy	dry	buy	type

In which of the above words do you find silent letters?

Write these lines from dictation.

A pretty little cloud, away up in the sky,
Said it did not care if the earth was dry.

LESSON 23.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Mark each *y* or *i* which has the long sound. 3. Find a word in which *y* has the sound of short *i*.

See! the lark is soaring high
In the bright and sunny sky.
In the elms — a noisy crowd!
All the birds are singing loud;
And the first white butterfly
In the sunshine dances by.

— Mary Howitt.

What silent letters do you find in the above lines?

LESSON 24.

Short **o** as in **not**, marked ŏ.
Long **o** as in **note**, marked ō.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

drop	old	bond	rope	rob	post
stop	gold	pond	hope	knob	most
shop	cold	fond	rode	throb	host

1. Give the sound which *o* has in the words in the first column. This is called the short sound of *o*, and is marked *ŏ*. 2. Give the sound which *o* has in the words in the second column. This is called the long sound of *o*, and is marked *ō*.

LESSON 25.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *o*. 3. Write from dictation.

They sang, and would not stop
While drop, and drop, and drop,
I heard the melted frost in the sunshine fall.

— Jean Ingelow.

Sweet little violets hid from the cold,
Put on your mantles of purple and gold.

— Emily Huntington Miller.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, putting the proper mark over each *o*, and drawing a line through each silent letter.

more	cot	home	yoke
shore	plot	dome	broke
note	spot	stone	stroke
wrote	grove	tone	shone

LESSON 27.

Write the following words from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*.

fine	lake	bank	pond
trill	here	send	note
gold	still	home	vote
stamp	grand	throb	mend
when	shop	time	sick

LESSON 28.

Short **u** as in **tub**, marked **ŭ**.
Long **u** as in **tube**, marked **ū**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

dust	due	hush	cure
must	hue	blush	pure

just	mute	flush	such
rust	cue	thrush	much

1. Give the sound which *u* has in the words in the first column. This is called the short sound of *u*, and is marked *ŭ*. 2. Give the sound which *u* has in the words in the second column. This is called the long sound of *u*, and is marked *ū*.

LESSON 29.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *u* that has the short sound. 3. Write from dictation.

They sung and they sung,
And the harebells swung,
Keeping time to the music in the breeze.

—Wolston Dixey.

One morning very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every
buttercup. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

LESSON 30.

Form words by adding *uff* to *b*, *c*, *m*, *p*, *bl*, and *sn*.

Form words by adding *uck* to *d*, *l*, *cl*, *pl*, *st*, and *tr*.

Form words by adding *ump* to *j*, *pl*, *th*, *d*, *st*, *cl*, and *tr*.

Form words by adding *ush* to *g*, *m*, *br*, *h*, *bl*, *pl*, *thr*, *cr*, and *sl*.

Form words by adding *ock* to *l*, *d*, *r*, *st*, *bl*, *sh*, *fl*, and *cl*.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *u*. Mark the silent letters.

use	snug	cube	cut
muse	swung	tube	but
dusk	clung	mule	rush
musk	jump	buzz	dumb

Unto the pure all things are pure. — BIBLE.

LESSON 32.

BIRDS.	WHAT THEY DO.	FORM SENTENCES.
wren	build	Wrens build.
lark	soar	Larks ——.
thrush	sing	Thrushes ——
robin	chirp	Robins ——.
swan	swim	Swans ——.
quail	whistle	Quails ——.
pigeon	coo	Pigeons ——.

Remember that each sentence must begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Hear the chirp of the robin, and the
  Whistle of the quail
As he pipes across the meadows
  Sweet as any nightingale.

— JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

LESSON 33.

MEMORY LESSON.

A Secret.

I know of a cradle, so wee and so blue,
Where a baby is sleeping this morning, — do you?
I think he is dreaming the dearest of things —
Of songs and of sunshine, of tiny brown wings.

I'll tell you a secret, — don't tell where you heard, —
The cradle's an egg, — and the baby's a bird!

From these lines copy and learn to spell all the words of four or five letters each.

LESSON 34.

Long **oo** as in **moon**, marked $\overline{oo}$.
Short **oo** as in **look**, marked $\breve{oo}$.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

moon	look	cool	wood
noon	nook	pool	good
soon	hook	tool	hood
spoon	took	stool	stood

1. Give the sound which *oo* has in the words in the first column. This is called *oo* long and is marked *ōō*. 2. Give the sound which *oo* has in the words in the second column. This is called *oo* short and is marked *ŏŏ*.

LESSON 35.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *oo*. 3. Write from dictation.

Now, in the falling of the gloom,
The red fire paints the empty room;
And warmly on the roof it looks,
And flickers on the backs of the books.

— Robert Louis Stevenson.

Words often mispronounced.

rōōf hōōf rōōt prōōf

LESSON 36.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, putting the proper mark over each *oo*.

food	root	cook	foot
hoof	boot	goose	poor
mood	toot	noose	book
school	shoot	loose	choose

LESSON 37.

bee be

1. Write from dictation and supply the missing words.
2. Use these words in sentences of your own.

Buzz! buzz! buzz!
This is the song of the ——.

The song was very soft and low,
And sweet as it could ——.

LESSON 38.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Put the proper mark over each *oo*.

And now at last the sun
Is going down behind the wood,
And I am very happy,
For I know that I've been good.
— Robert Louis Stevenson.

Purple asters bloom in crowds
In every shady nook.
— Elaine Goodale.

Like the rose of May in bloom,
Like a star amid the gloom,
Like the sunshine in the room,
Baby mine. — Charles McKay.

Words pronounced alike.

1. In the following sentences find three words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use each of the three words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the sentences from dictation.

The birds sing *to* the morning sky.

—ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

All the birds call for you out of the sky;
May is here waiting, and here, *too*, am I.

—LUCY LARCOM.

The south wind's eyes were *two* little dancing drops of dew. —JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. One and one make how many? 2. Which one of the three words we have been studying means also? 3. What little word do you often find before *be*, *go*, *do*, *me*, *you*, *school?* 4. What sound besides the sound of *t* do you find in each of the words *to*, *too*, and *two?*

LESSON 40.

A Rule for Spelling.

Write these words neatly from dictation.

run	running	rag	ragged	sun	sunny
plan	planning	bat		fun	
sit		rub	rubbed	let	
put		sin		set	

1. How many *n*'s in *run?* In *running?* How many *n*'s in *sun?* In *sunny?* What is added to *plan* to make *planning?* To *rub* to make *rubbed?* To *fun* to make *funny?* 2. Add *ing* to *sit*, *put*, *let*, and *set*, and write out the words you make. 3. Add *ed* to *bat* and *sin*.

LESSON 41.

Rule.

In a word of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, a final consonant after a single vowel is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

1. Add *er*, *ed*, and *ing* to each of the following words, as shown in the first line. 2. Write the words from dictation.

dip	dipper	dipped	dipping
trot	———	———	———
drum	———	———	———
blot	———	———	———
pat	———	———	———
bat	———	———	———
tin	———	———	———

LESSON 42.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Find two words in the following lines that are pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use each of these two words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

If *I* were a sunbeam,
I know what *I* should do. — LUCY LARCOM.

The sun has shut his golden *eye*
And gone to sleep beneath the sky.
— RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. With what do you see? 2. What word do you use when speaking of yourself?

LESSON 43.

Soft **c** as in **ice** (same as **s**), marked **ç**.
Hard **c** as in **can** (same as **k**), marked **c̶**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, giving each *c* its proper mark.

ice	cage	lace	clock
nice	cape	face	clear
rice	cost	race	close

1. Give the sound which *c* has in the words in the first column. This is called soft *c* and is marked *ç*. (What other letter has the same sound as soft *c*?) 2. Give the sound which *c* has in the words in the second column. This is called hard *c* and is marked *c̶*. (What other letter has the same sound as hard *c*?)

Notice that soft *c* is followed by *e* in these words.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, giving each *c* its proper mark.

since	city	clip
price	cent	zinc
mice	dance	place

Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

LESSON 45.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following sentences carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

Always say *no* when asked to do wrong.

You *know* not, little one,
Every dim star is a sun.

—Lucy Larcom.

The lambs play always, they *know no* better.

—Jean Ingelow.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is the opposite of *yes?* 2. When you are perfectly sure of a thing, what do you say? *Ans.* I —— it.

Hard **g** as in **get**, marked $\bar{g}$.
Soft g as in **gem** (same as **j**), marked $\dot{g}$.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation, giving each *g* its proper mark.

glad	age	grass	large
great	page	twig	charge
gone	cage	glass	edge

1. Give the sound which *g* has in the words in the first column. This is called the hard sound of *g*, and is marked $\bar{g}$. 2. Give the sound which *g* has in the words in the second column. This is called the soft sound of *g*, and is marked $\dot{g}$.

Notice that the soft *g* is followed by *e*.

LESSON 47.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Give each *g* its proper mark. 3. Write neatly from dictation.

At the foot of the wall grew long grass and gay flowers. — Charles Kingsley.

The river glides by grove and glen,
Dark woodlands and the homes of men.
—Edna Dean Proctor.

Near the hedge, in the soft green grass, grew a little daisy. — Hans Christian Andersen.

LESSON 48.

Word Building.

Form words by adding *ed* and *ing* to each of the following words; as, *work*, *worked*, *working*. We call *ed* and *ing* suffixes.

work	worked	working
show	———	———
seem	———	———
help	———	———
thank	———	———
join	———	———
cheer	———	———

LESSON 49.

Rule for spelling.

Add the suffixes *ed* and *ing* to each of the following words; as, *hope*, *hoped*, *hoping*. Is final *e* silent in these words? Notice that final *e* is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

hope	———	———
wave	———	———
love	———	———
move	———	———
live	———	———

Rule.

Final *e* is dropped when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

Form words by adding *ing* to each of the words *give*, *have*, *come*, *write*, *blame*, and *strive*.

Form words by adding *ing* to each of the words *get*, *let*, *whip*, *run*, *pat*, *put*.

Form words by adding *er* to each of the words *red*, *big*, *thin*, *dim*, *wet*, *glad*, *hot*, *mad*.

Form words by adding *y* to each of the words *fun*, *sun*, *fog*, *star*, *mud*.

LESSON 51.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Spell them orally. 3. Write them neatly from dictation.

bending	cheering	matted
setting	fearing	joined
seeming	nutting	thanked
meaning	wedding	streamed

1. Write the word from which each of the above words was made by adding *ing* or *ed*. 2. In which words was the final consonant doubled? 3. What kind of a vowel preceded the consonant when it was doubled? *Ans.* A short vowel. 4. What kind of a vowel preceded the final consonant in those words in which the final consonant was not doubled? *Ans.* A doubled vowel, or two vowels with a long sound. 5. Why is not *k* doubled in *thanked?*

Form words by adding *ing* to *clear*, *steer*, *gain*, *rain*.

Form words by adding *ed* to *trim*, *pin*, *peg*, *tag*.

Form words by adding *ing* and *ed* to *bend*, *tend*, *pass*, *mind*.

Form words by adding *ing* to *name*, *leave weave*, *time*, *note*, *store*, *cure*.

LESSON 53.

āi = a long.

1. Copy these words carefully and write them from dictation. 2. Use any three of them in sentences of your own.

gain	fail	laid	aid
rain	nail	paid	aim
grain	wail	wait	paint

LESSON 54.

1. In the following lines find and copy all the words in which *ai* = *a long*. 2. Make a list of all the words of four or five letters each and learn to spell them.

Raise your tuneful voices high
To our Father in the sky —
  For the flowers and for the wheat,
  For the cold and for the heat,
For the fruit and for the grain,
For the sunshine and the rain.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

JOHN MORGAN.

A FEATHER IN HER CAP.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

WHAT DO THEY SEE?

HENRIETTE RONNER.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Oh, the brisk and merry rain,
Bringing gladness in its train!

Form words by adding *ail* to *f*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *sn*, and *tr*.

Form words by adding *ain* to *r*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *v*, *br*, *gr*, *pl*, *tr*, and *dr*.

LESSON 55.

Arrange these words to form two sentences. Remember to begin each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a period.

1. rain the calls when the comes wind
2. birds the singing are song a joyous

LESSON 56.

āy = a long.

1. Copy these words carefully, and then write them from dictation. 2. Use any three of them in sentences of your own.

lay	ray	bay	gray
day	tray	way	play
gay	stray	say	pray
may	spray	sway	stay

Copy the following carefully. Underscore all the words in which *ay* = *a long*.

The pussy willows in their play
Their little caps have flung away,
And hung their furs on every spray.

—William Whitman Bailey.

The brook, it ran its own sweet way,
As a child doth run in heedless play.

—Eugene Field.

LESSON 58.

1. In the following lines find and copy all the words which contain *ă*, *ā*, *ę*, or *ē*. 2. Learn to spell all the words of four or five letters each.

Forget-me-not.

When to the flowers so beautiful
  The Father gave a name,
Back came a little blue-eyed one, —
  All timidly it came.

And standing at the Father's feet
  And gazing on his face,
It said, in meek and timid voice,
  Yet with a gentle grace:

"Dear Lord, the name Thou gavest me,
Alas! I have forgot."
The Father kindly looked on her
And said, "Forget-me-not."

LESSON 59.

ēa = e long.

Spell these words orally, and write them from dictation.

ear	seat	leap	beam
hear	neat	leaf	beach
dear	speak	clear	peach
fear	east	clean	dream
year	each	feast	stream

LESSON 60.

1. Find and copy the words in which *ee* or *ea* = *ē*.
2. Learn to spell all the words in these lines.

What do the birds dream of?
Flowers and leaves and waving wheat,
Brooks and buds and mosses sweet,
Nooks all hidden from the heat.

What letter was dropped or added in making *waving* and *hidden?*

In the following find and copy *two* words containing *ē; ēe; ēa; ĕ; ī; ĭ.*

Near the hedge, in the soft green grass, grew a daisy. She turned toward the warm sun, looked up to the blue sky, and listened to the lark singing high in the air.

The daisy admired the happy bird who could sing so sweetly and fly so high; but she was not sad because she could not do the same. "I can see and hear," thought she; "the sun shines upon me, and the wind kisses me. What else do I need to make me happy?"

—*Adapted.* HANS C. ANDERSEN.

LESSON 62.

ōa = o long.

1. Spell the following words orally. 2. Write them from dictation. 3. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

oat	oar	load	coast
boat	roar	toad	boast
coat	roam	loaf	moan
goat	foam	float	board

roaring foaming boasting

1. Copy the following, and underscore all the words that contain the sound of *ō*. 2. Write from dictation.

The brook was hushed; not a note
Came gurgling from his merry throat.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Hark! how the music leaps out of his throat!
Hark! was there ever so merry a note?

—EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

LESSON 64.

ōu or **ōw** = **o** long.

Write the following from dictation.

low	snow	owe	pour	court
row	know	grow	four	mourn

Dear little blossom, down under the snow,
You must be weary of winter, I know.

—EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

There's a fairy in Bluebell Hollow;
She calls and the children follow
Down Bluebell Hollow.

Form words by adding *ow* to *s*, *sh*, *fl*, *bl*, *gl*, and *gr*.
Form words by adding *oat* to *b*, *c*, *g*, *thr*, and *fl*.

LESSON 65.	LESSON 66.	LESSON 67.	LESSON 68.
beam	court	mourn	steep
bless	cramp	mouth	store
bliss	crumb	night	there
bloom	cube	oath	thank
blue	dream	paint	these
boast	dress	place	think
boats	dwell	please	throb
bright	ferns	plume	those
bring	flash	pour	throat
brother	flax	raise	thrush
brown	float	right	train
build	four	seems	truth
buy	fruit	shock	tube
buzz	gentle	shore	two
catch	globe	sight	voice
cheek	golden	since	weeds
chill	grace	sleep	wheat
chirp	grain	smile	when
clear	grand	speak	where
climb	jump	sport	whistle
clock	length	spring	width
coast	month	stars	would
comes	mosses	stream	youth

Notice that the word *I'm* is a short form of *I am.* Which letter is left out? Notice the mark which shows that a letter is left out. This mark is called an *apostrophe*, and these short forms are called *contractions.*

1. Write the word or words, and then the contractions.
2. Use these contractions in sentences of your own.

I am	I m a	I'm
I will	I ll wi	I'll
it is	it s i	it's
it is	t is i	'tis
he is	he s i	he's
do not	do n t o	don't
cannot	can t no	can't
over	o er v	o'er
ever	e er v	e'er

1. Memorize the following lines, and learn to spell all the words. 2. Make a list of all the contractions used in these lines, and write the word or words for each.

There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in the
tree,
"He's singing to me! He's singing to me!"
And what does he say, little girl, little boy,
"Oh, the world's running over with joy!
Don't you hear? don't you see?
Hush! look! In my tree
I'm as happy as happy can be!" — LUCY LARCOM.

Why two *t*'s in *sitting* and two *n*'s in *running* and only one *g* in *singing?*

LESSON 71.

I eye — right write.

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

I am old, so old —— can —— a letter.

Each day and every day,
Do what is ——.

The sun wakes up, and his round ——
Stares and stares at the big round sky.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

Little drop of dew,
  Like a gem you are;
I believe that you
  Must have been a star.

When the day is bright,
  On the grass you lie;
Tell me, then, at night
  Are you in the sky?

— FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

to too two

Write from dictation and supply the missing words:

Bright-eyed stars will peep —— see
Baby robins, one, ——, three.

There is a little brook, ——,
Half hidden from view.

LESSON 73.

IN THE COUNTRY.

field	knoll	meadow	fence
woods	garden	pasture	bridge

stream	forest	cottage	hedge
brook	valley	orchard	creek

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 74.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with the lowing herds,
  The woodbine on the cottage wall —
  My heart still lingers with them all.

— T. B. READ.

LESSON 75.

IN THE HOUSE.

chair	lounge	lunch	cellar
stove	lamp	dinner	parlor
table	picture	supper	bedroom
sofa	bookcase	breakfast	kitchen

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

It is the sunny *hour* of play. — THOMAS MOORE.

Soon to *our* children came the day
When life had work as well as play.
— PHŒBE CARY.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do the hands of a clock tell besides minutes? 2. What do we call the things which belong to us?

LESSON 77.

Broad **a** as in **all**, marked **a̤**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Write them from dictation.

all	tall	talk	salt
call	ball	walk	halt
wall	stall	stalk	want
fall	small	chalk	warm

Give the sound which *a* has in these words. This is called the broad sound, and is marked *a̤*.

LESSON 78.

Copy the following carefully, and put the proper mark under each *a* that has the broad sound:

Leaning from the hedge-row wall,
Gave the rose her sweets to all.

—ALICE CARY.

Be thy labor great or small,
Do it well, or not at all.

—PHŒBE CARY.

LESSON 79.

au or **aw** = **a** broad.

Write the following from dictation:

saw	fawn	haul	cause
thaw	lawn	vault	pause
draw	dawn	fault	fraud

To find fault is easy. —DEMOSTHENES.

The dawn grew red beyond the sea
And sent abroad the day.—H. H. BOYESEN.

Look! one lilac-bud I saw!
Icy hillsides feel the thaw.

—LUCY LARCOM.

Italian **a** as in **far**, marked **ä**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Write them from dictation.

far	dark	barn	calm
star	lark	farm	balm
dart	park	harm	arch
cart	spark	charm	march

Give the sound which *a* has in these words.

LESSON 81.

Copy the following, and mark properly each *a* that has the sound of *a* as in *far*.

Hark! hark! my children, hark!
When the sky has lost its blue,
What do the stars say in the dark?
"We must sparkle, sparkle through."

LESSON 82.

Clothing.

shoe	coat	collar	veil
hose	cloak	ribbon	skirt
stocking	mitten	gloves	jacket
trousers	apron	shawl	dress

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 83.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

The river knows the way to the *sea*.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

See the kitten on the wall,
Sporting with the leaves that fall.

—William Wordsworth.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is another name for the ocean? 2. What are our eyes for?

LESSON 84.

Parts of the Body.

ear	hair	arm	heart
eye	skull	wrist	chest
nose	teeth	elbow	thigh
mouth	cheek	thumb	knuckle
brain	tongue	shoulder	stomach

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

Learn to spell all the words in the following lines:

The flax was in full bloom. It had pretty little blúe flowers as frail as the wings of a moth, or even more so. The sun shone, and the showers watered it, and this was as good for the flax as it is for little children to be washed and then kissed by their mothers. They look much prettier for it, and so did the flax. — HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

LESSON 86.

In the following words *k* and *b* are silent. Some say that little children should be like these silent letters — "seen but not heard." Write these words from dictation, and cancel all the silent letters:

dumb	lamb	knot	knife
crumb	climb	knob	knee
thumb	doubt	knock	kneel
numb	debt	knit	knew

knotted knobbed knitting

LESSON 87.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. From these lines make a list of all the words that have five or six letters each, and learn to spell them.

Little Jack Frost tripped 'round and 'round,
Spreading white snow on the frozen ground,
  Nipping the breezes, icing the streams,
  Chilling the warmth of the sun's bright beams.

But when Dame Nature brought back the spring,
Brought back the birds to chirp and sing,
  Melted the snow and warmed the sky,
  Little Jack Frost went pouting by.

The flowers opened their eyes of blue,
Green buds peeped out and grasses grew;
  It was so warm and scorched him so,
  Little Jack Frost was glad to go. — ANONYMOUS.

Why two *p*'s in *tripped*, and only one *d* in *spreading?*

LESSON 88.

Sound of **a** as in **ask**, marked **ȧ**.

1. Copy these words carefully. 2. Write from dictation and put the proper mark over each *a*.

ă	ȧ	ä		
bat	pass	far	task	lance
ran	class	star	mask	dance
gas	grass	calm	last	chance
tag	glass	balm	past	chaff

ADOLF LINS.

A SONG WITHOUT WORDS.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

THE SPILLED INK. GUST. IGLER.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Give the sound which *a* has in the words of each of the first three columns. Notice that in the words in the second column *a* has a sound half-way between the sound which it has in the words in the first column and the sound which it has in the words in the third column. These words are often mispronounced.

LESSON 89.

Copy the following carefully, and put the proper mark over each *a* that has the sound of *a* as in *ask:*

It makes my heart bound, just to pass
The sunbeams dancing in the grass.

— LUCY LARCOM.

Summer eve is gone and past,
Summer dew is falling fast.

— SIR WALTER SCOTT.

LESSON 90.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following neatly from dictation.

Blue is the color of heaven,
And *blue* is the color for me. — LUCY LARCOM.

The merry wind that *blew* and *blew*
O'er the fields where the ripe grain grew.

— James Whitcomb Riley.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is the color of the sky? 2. What did the wind do yesterday when it took your hat off?

LESSON 91.

Things free to Boys and Girls.

Select five words from the following list and use them in sentences of your own.

air	sun	dew	rain
sky	stars	wind	snow
light	moon	clouds	water

The clouds were gone to play. — Percy B. Shelley.

O wind, that sings so loud a song.

— Robert L. Stevenson.

The stars came out to watch the daylight die.

— Thomas Cole.

The big yellow moon hung low in the west.

— Elaine Goodale.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

Away out yonder I see a star, —
  Silvery star with a tinkling song;
To the soft air falling I hear it calling —
  Calling and tinkling the night along.

— EUGENE FIELD.

The little snowflake fluttered,
  And gave a wee, wee sigh,
And fifty million other flakes
  Came softly floating by.

— MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

LESSON 93.

Sound of **a** as in **care**, marked **â**; **ai** as in **fair** = **â**.

Copy these words carefully, and write them from dictation. Put the proper mark over each *a*.

fare	air	daring	snare
bare	hair	caring	share
glare	chair	flaring	spare

What other sound of *a* is most like that in these words? What consonant follows the vowel in each of these words? What other sound of *a* is often found before *r*? What becomes of silent *e* when *ing* is added?

Copy the following carefully, and underscore all the words having the sound of *a* as in *care:*

Oft will a bird or butterfly dare
To venture in through the window, bare,
Which is opened wide for the summer air.

— PHŒBE CARY.

Her hair made a glory in the air.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

LESSON 95.

ea = **e** short.

Copy these words carefully, and write them from dictation:

head	dread	wealth	deaf
bread	thread	health	breath

Words often mispronounced.

gĕt	yĕs	dĕaf	clĕanly
yĕt	ĕlm	dĕafen	instĕad

LESSON 96.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these

words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

There is one little dream of a beautiful drum, —
There is one little dream of a big sugar-plum.
— EUGENE FIELD.

There the flowers are blue,
And so is the dew
That hangs in *their* bells. — EDITH M. THOMAS.

There is nothing so kingly as kindness.
— ALICE CARY.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do you call the things which *they* have? *Ans.* Their (*thâr*) things. 2. What word do you use in speaking of *that place?* 3. How many lessons on this page? *Ans.* —— are two.

LESSON 97.

ON THE TABLE.

forks	tray	goblet	bowl
plates	bottle	platter	cloth
knives	saucers	pitcher	china
spoons	teacups	tumbler	napkins

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 98.

Broad **o** as in **gone**, marked **ô**.

This sound is between *o* in *not* and *a* in *all*. Write these words from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *o*.

gone	off	lost	moss
long	oft	cost	cross
song	soft	frost	cloth

Is this sound of *o* the same as *o* in *on*, *top*, or *not?* Is it like the sound of *o* in *or*, *nor*, and *for?*

LESSON 99.

1. In the following, find four words in which *o* has the sound of *o* as in *gone*. 2. Write words that rhyme with *hay;* with *flax;* with *told;* with *how;* with *song;* with *me*.

How do the robins builds their nests?
Robin Redbreast told me.
First, a wisp of yellow hay
In a pretty round they lay;
Then some threads of flax or floss,
Feathers, too, and bits of moss,
Woven with a sweet, sweet song,
This way, that way, and across:
That's what Robin told me.

Words and Syllables.

The word *sweet* is a word of *one* syllable. The word *sweeter* is a word of *two* syllables. In the following, copy and learn to spell all the words of two syllables.

How do the children grow?
  Like the birds, grass, flowers,
Taller, larger, sweeter still,
  Through the days and hours
Learning something new each day,
That will help them on their way.

A little yellow bird above,
  A little yellow flower below;
The little bird can *sing* the love
  That bird and blossom know;
The blossom has no song nor wing,
But *breathes* the love he cannot sing.

—John B. Tabb.

I think that flowers can see, don't you?
  And the soft white clouds, I am sure, are playing;
The wind can talk to the grasses, too,
For I've listened and watched, and am sure they do;
  I can almost hear what they're saying.

LESSON 101.

Words of Opposite Meaning.

low	high	more	less
smile	frown	hard	soft
sad	glad	true	false
rich	poor	sweet	sour
much	little	right	wrong

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 102.

A Race.

Make a list of the words in italics, and write the opposite meaning of each.

A *mad little tear*
And a *sad* little tear
Once started a queer little race.
"I am ahead!"
The *angry* tear said,
As it hurried *down* Peggy's *small* face.

But the sad little tear
Met a *glad* little tear,
And together they hurried apace.
"I'm *sorry*, mamma,
So sorry, mamma!"
And the sorry-glad tear *won* the race.

—Marie Golden.

one won

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words.

What is a gentleman? Is it not ——
Honestly eating the bread he has ——?

LESSON 103.

Sound of **e** as in **her**, marked **ẽ**;
ẽa as in earn = **ẽ**.

1. Copy these words carefully, and write them from dictation. 2. Put the proper mark over each *e*.

fern	verse	were	earn
verb	nerve	term	earth
clerk	serve	stern	learn

LESSON 104.

In the last syllable of the following words, *e* has the sound of *e* in *her*. Write from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *e*.

toiler	ever	hover	other
caller	never	cover	mother
worker	proper	speller	brother

LESSON 105.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

I wish no living thing to suffer *pain.*

—Percy B. Shelley.

When out-of-doors is full of rain,
I look out through the window-*pane.*

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What is another word for *ache?* 2. What are the squares of glass in a window called?

LESSON 106.

Make a list of all the words of two syllables in the following lines, and learn to spell them.

"Pretty little bluebird,
  Won't you tell me true,
Why you wear a brown vest
  With your suit of blue?"

"O little maiden, truly,
  While flying very low,
I brushed against the brown earth,
  Long and long ago.

"And once, my little maiden,
While flying very high,
My back and wings went brushing
Against the summer sky."

Merry little bluebird,
Singing, off he flew,
With his pretty brown vest
And his suit of blue.

blue blew

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Even the deep —— heavens look glad.
—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The breeze fluttered down and —— open the flowers.—AMELIA B. WELBY.

LESSON 107.

Sound of i as in sir, marked ĭ.

1. Copy these words carefully, and write them from dictation. 2. Put the proper mark over each *i*.

dirt	first	girl	bird
skirt	thirst	whirl	birth
firm	third	mirth	chirp

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully, and put the proper mark over each *i* that has the sound of *i* as in *sir*. 2. Write from memory.

Oh, where are you going, my dear little bird?
And why do you hurry away?
Not a leaf on the pretty red maple has stirred,
In the sweet golden sunshine to-day.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

LESSON 109.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ā	āi	ă	ē
same	vain	clam	scene
frame	stain	lamb	theme
flame	chain	latch	speech
brave	brain	snatch	breeze
strange	frail	scratch	freezing
changing	praising	sprang	cheese

What became of the silent *e* in changing *praise* to *praising*, and *freeze* to *freezing?*

LESSON 110.

Sound of u as in **fur**, marked **û**.

1. Write from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *u*. 2. Use any four of these words in sentences of your own.

furl	burr	burn	curb
curl	purr	turn	urge
hurl	blur	burst	curve

LESSON 111.

Write the following lines from dictation, and put the proper mark over *i* in *girl;* *u* in *curl;* and *e* in *pearl.* As these three words rhyme, you will see that these three vowel sounds are nearly alike.

See the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls.

— Robert Browning.

LESSON 112.

Arrange these words to form three sentences. Remember to begin each sentence with a capital letter. If your sentence asks a question, what kind of a mark should follow it?

1. winds with the out play at waves are the
2. bring the flowers for thirsting showers clouds the
3. blue where the beautiful are violets

LESSON 113.

On the Farm.

hoe	mower	horses	sheep
plow	harrow	cattle	lamb
spade	reaper	trough	stable
shovel	wagon	manger	farmer

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 114.

Raised on the Farm.

rye	beet	carrot
corn	bean	potato
wheat	turnip	tomato
barley	onion	pumpkin
clover	cabbage	lettuce (lĕt′ĭs)

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 115.

Learn to spell the words in the following lines:

Here blossoms the clover, white and red,
Here the heavy oats in a tangle spread;
And the millet lifts his golden head.
Here are fields of barley and of rye,
And the yellow wheat grows strong and high.

—Phœbe Cary.

In the fields around the willow grew different kinds of grain, — rye, wheat, and oats: pretty oats that, when ripe, looked like a flight of little yellow canary birds sitting on a branch. Plenty had blessed the harvest, and the fuller the ears of grain the lower they bowed their heads. — HANS C. ANDERSEN.

LESSON 116.

Sound of **o** as in **word**, = **û** as in **fur**.

Write the following from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *o*:

word	world	worth	worse
work	worm	worthy	worst

I'll be a poet and paint with words
Talking children and chirping birds.
— ALICE CARY.

LESSON 117.

Sound of **u** as in **rude**, marked **u̇**, = **o͞o**.

Write the following from dictation, and put the proper mark under each *u* that has the sound of *u* as in *rude:*

crude	true	ruby	ruin
rudel	truth	ruling	brute

Listen, my boy, I've a word for you;
And this is the word, "Be true! be true!"

Why is silent *e* dropped in *ruling* and not in *rudely?*

LESSON 118.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ĕ	ĕ	ēa	ēa
else	debt	ease	least
fresh	theft	cheat	yeast
helm	hence	please	gleam
chest	whence	preach	scream

Words often mispronounced.

In the following words **a**, **ai**, or **ay**, has the sound of **ĕ**.

any (ĕn′ȳ)	again (ȧgĕn′)	said (sĕd)
many (mĕn′ȳ)	against (ȧgĕnst′)	says (sĕz)

LESSON 119.

Sound of **oi** as in **oil**, unmarked.

Write the following from dictation:

toil	soil	join	point
coil	spoil	coin	voice
boil	broil	joint	choice

HENRIETTE RONNER.

LAST MOVE.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

BUSY FOLKS. GUST. IGLER

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Sound of **ow** as in **how**, unmarked.

Write the following from dictation:

how	town	frown	brow
howl	down	crown	plow
scowl	brown	crowd	drown

Oh, were you ever in Drowsy Town,
Just when the dusk was dropping down?

—Carrie Shaw Rice.

LESSON 121.

Sound of **ou** as in **out**, unmarked, = **ow**.

Write the following from dictation:

out	our	sound	loud
shout	sour	round	cloud
stout	flour	found	proud

I listen, and I hear the sound
Of music floating all around.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

our hour

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

The darkest hour, —— good friend says,
Is the —— before the dawning.

LESSON 122.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

Wild roses blush *here* and there. — LUCY LARCOM.

What did you *hear?*
Heard the rain asking
A rose to appear. — LUCY LARCOM.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What one word do you use in speaking of *this* place? 2. What were your ears made for? 3. What is the difference between the word *ear* and the word which tells what the ear is used for?

LESSON 123.

Make a list of the words of two or more syllables in the following, and learn to spell them:

DECEMBER.

December 's come, and with her brought
A world in whitest marble wrought;
The trees and fence and all the posts
Stand motionless and white as ghosts;
And all the paths we used to know
Are hidden in the drifts of snow.

No songbird breaks the perfect hush;
No meadow brook with liquid gush
Runs, telling tales in babbling rhyme
Of liberty and summer time.
Now let the holly red be hung,
And all the sweetest carols sung.

—FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

LESSON 124.

Each of the following words means but *one* of each thing named. The form of a word which means but *one* is called the *singular* form.

lark	road	day	pencil
park	flower	week	picture
brook	street	year	garden

Copy the words above, and add *s* to each; when this is done, each word means more than one, and is then called the *plural* form.

LESSON 125.

Write the *plural* form of the following words. Select four words from the list, and use the *plural* form in sentences of your own:

home	sister	carpet	friend
table	window	letter	cloud
scholar	basket	apple	orange

LESSON 126.

Learn to spell all the words in the following list. Select four words from this list, and use them in sentences of your own:

above	about	again	aloud
agree	ahead	against	among
asleep	abroad	afraid	around

their there

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Here the roses delight to twine
—— branches with the laughing vine.
—S. H. Dickson.

Where —— is a will —— is a way.

LESSON 127.

Write the *singular* form of each of the following words:

fishes	boxes	blushes	wishes
peaches	glasses	churches	bushes
watches	classes	witches	matches

What letters did you omit when you wrote the *singular* form of these words? Notice that some words form their plurals by adding *es* to the singular.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

I am seven times *one* to-day. —JEAN INGELOW.

Learning by study must be *won*. —JOHN GAY.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do you say of a person who was first in a race? *Ans.* He —— the race. 2. What is the first number with which we begin to count?

LESSON 129.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory:

The whispering waves were half asleep,
The clouds were gone to play,
And on the woods and on the deep
The smile of Heaven lay.

—PERCY B. SHELLEY.

pain pane

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words.

Not a shade of —— or ill
Dims the bright smile of Nature's face.

See! there's a bit of sunshine through the ——.

LESSON 130.

Form words by adding the suffixes *ed* and *ing* to each of the following words; as *cry*, *cried*, *crying*. Notice that the *y* is changed to *i* before the suffix *ed*, but that it is not changed before the suffix *ing*.

carry	____	____
pity	____	____
hurry	____	____
deny	____	____

Rule.

Final *y* after a consonant is usually changed to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

Form the plural of each word in the following list by adding the suffix *es*; as *fly*, *flies*.

fly	lily	berry	daisy	baby
sky	city	cherry	story	candy

LESSON 131.

Final *y* after a vowel is not changed to *i* before any suffix; as *joy*, *joyful*; *valley*, *valleys*.

Copy the following list of words, and write the plural form of each in sentences of your own.

toy	key	alley	pulley
joy	money	valley	medley

Y does not change before *'s*; as *baby*, *baby's*; *lady*, *lady's*.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ĭ	ĭ	ī	ī
bring	ditch	night	knife
string	stitch	fright	white
print	ridge	while	pride
which	bridge	strike	prize

Words often mispronounced.

In the following **e**, **ee**, or **u**, has the sound of **ĭ**.

pretty (prĭt′ty) been (bĭn) busy (bĭz′zy)
minute (mĭn′ĭt)

LESSON 133.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

Thou shalt not *steal.* — BIBLE.

The sword was made of *steel.*

Write answers to the following questions: 1. When any one slyly takes that which belongs to somebody else, what do you call it? 2. What is the blade of a good knife made of?

LESSON 134.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Repeat from memory.

Oh, it's Christmas Eve, and moonlight, and the
Christmas air is chill,
And the frosty Christmas holly shines and
sparkles on the hill,
And the Christmas sleigh-bells jingle, and the
Christmas laughter rings,
As the last stray shoppers hurry, taking home
the Christmas things;
And up yonder in the attic there's a little
trundle bed
Where Christmas dreams are dancing through
a sleepy, curly head.

Why are there two *p*'s in *shoppers* and only one in *sleepy?*

LESSON 135.

Sound of **ch** as in **chair**, unmarked.

1. Spell the following words orally. 2. Write them from dictation.

such	notch	chance	torch
much	blotch	church	scorch
lunch	check	chimney	chime

In the following lines find and copy the words in which the sound of *ea* = *ē*. Mark the sound of *i* in *did* and in *bird;* of *o* in *top* and in *told;* of *oo* in *roof;* of *a* in *saw* and in *barn.*

Did you ever see a "Birds' Christmas Tree"? If you ever go to Norway, you will see many of them. I spent one winter there, and I saw a sheaf of grain on the roof of nearly every barn. The sheaf was tied to the top of a tall pole. I was told that these sheaves of grain are always put up at Christmas for the birds. Each year the old sheaf is taken down, and a fresh one is put up in its place. Is it not a pretty custom to give the birds a Christmas tree?

Learn to spell the following words:

Norway	winter	always	taken
Christmas	nearly	custom	pretty

sea see

Write from dictation and supply the missing words:

Little waves, I've brought the boat
Father made for me,
For I want to —— it float
On your silver ——.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ō	ōa	ŏ	ŭ
both	soap	yon	pulse
comb	coach	from	crush
broke	hoard	knot	brush
choke	throat	block	bunch
smoke	hoarse	prompt	thrust

LESSON 138.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these two words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

In every month, and *week*, and day,
Let loving words mark out the way.

Her voice was low and *weak*.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What is Saturday the last day of? 2. What is the opposite of strong?

LESSON 139.	LESSON 140.	LESSON 141.	LESSON 142.
across	cottage	knuckle	stitch
angry	crowd	learning	stomach
apron	curve	lettuce	strange
balm	didn't	lounge	summer
blew	dinner	manger	supper
bloom	dodge	meadow	taller
bluebird	doubt	mitten	thirst
breath	earth	napkin	through
breeze	false	Norway	thumb
bridge	farmer	other	tomato
brook	fault	parlor	tongue
broom	filled	past	trough
burst	fifty	picture	trousers
calm	flower	potato	tumbler
cellar	fraud	praise	vault
chalk	freeze	pretty	warns
chance	fringe	proper	water
china	garden	pumpkin	wealth
Christmas	glance	school	whirl
church	great	scowl	wool
clerk	hoarse	shoulder	worthy
cloth	kissed	sigh	wrinkle
cloud	kneel	sorry	yeast

LESSON 143.

Write the following list of words from dictation, and mark the sounds of the vowels:

chilly	dark	jump	hoods
winter	after	asked	woolen
garden	children	fallen	bundle
shining	brightness	looked	drifting

LESSON 144.

Water.

NAME.	ACTION.	FORM SENTENCES.
creek	gurgle	Creeks gurgle.
river	sparkle	Rivers ——.
brook	ripple	Brooks ——.
spring	bubble	Springs ——.
rapids	eddy	Rapids ——.
ocean	surge	Oceans ——.
fountain	foam	Fountains ——.

LESSON 145.

Forms of Water.

dew	fog	ice	hail
mist	frost	rain	sleet
steam	cloud	snow	iceberg

Write a little story, and use as many of these words as you can.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

For every wave with dimpled face
That leap'd upon the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it trembling there!

—AMELIA B. WELBY.

Little brook! Little brook!
You have such a happy look;
Such a very merry manner,
As you swerve and curve and crook.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Far beyond (more sweet than all)
Talked the trembling waterfall.

—JEAN INGELOW.

What letter was dropped in forming *trembling?*

LESSON 147.

Sound of **o** as in **dove**, marked **ȯ** = **ŭ**.

Write these words from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *o*:

dove	does	month	honey
love	done	tongue	money
none	glove	hover	other
come	front	cover	mother

In the following lines there are several words in which *o* has the sound of *ŭ*. See if you can find all of them.

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow,
the dove,
The linnet, and the thrush say, "I love and I
love!"
Green leaves and blossoms, the sunny warm
weather,
And singing and loving — all come back
together;
Then the lark is so brimful of gladness and
love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
That he sings and he sings, and forever sings
he,
"I love my Love, and my Love loves me."

— Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Spell these words orally, and write them from dictation:

thrush	sunny	below	lark
sparrow	loving	forever	warm
blossom	singing	gladness	above

What rule applies to the spelling of *sunny*, of *loving*, and of *singing?*

steel steal

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Pens were not —— in days gone by,
But quills were then in use.

Show me your nest with the young ones in it,
I will not —— them away;
I am old! You may trust me, linnet, linnet,
I am seven times one to-day.—JEAN INGELOW.

LESSON 150.

Sound of **ck** = **k**.

Write these words from dictation, and spell them orally:

tack	neck	sick	block
track	deck	brick	clock
crack	check	stick	stuck
stack	speck	quick	pluck

LESSON 151.

Write the following lines from dictation or memory:

The whole day long it sang "tick, tock!"
Now it has changed its tune, this clock,
"You're good! you're good!" it seems to say,
When I have been quite good all day.

LESSON 152.

In the Schoolroom.

Write these words from dictation, and spell them orally:

desk	slate	teacher	ruler
table	globe	blotter	pencil
chair	chart	pointer	paper
chalk	knife	crayon	pupil

Write a little story, using as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 153.

Make a list of the italicized words, and learn to spell them.

The Old-Fashioned School.

Let us take a peep into the old-fashioned *schoolroom.* It is a large, *dingy* room, with a *sanded* floor, and is *lighted* by *windows* that turn on *hinges*, and have diamond-shaped panes of glass. The *scholars* sit on long benches, with their desks before them. At the end of the room is a great *fireplace*, so large that there is room enough for three or four boys to stand in each of the chimney *corners.* See what logs of wood have been *rolled* into the fireplace, and what a broad, bright blaze goes leaping up the *chimney!* Do you see the old *master*, looking

MEYER VON BREMEN

WHO WILL BUY A RABBIT?

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

THE LITTLE NURSE. MEYER VON BREMEN.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

very stern, with a black cap on his head and a white beard *reaching* to his girdle? What boy *would* dare to play or *whisper*, or even glance *aside* from his book while the master is on the lookout? —*Adapted.* NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

What is the plural of *chimney?*

LESSON 154.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ōō	ow	ē and ī	û
woo	prow	flirt	hurt
ooze	prowl	birth	burnt
tooth	scowl	verse	purse
droop	browse	verge	churn
choose	drowse	merge	church

LESSON 155.

Test Words and Review of Vowel Sounds.

ä	ą	ou	ĕa
harsh	bald	count	tread
marsh	scald	south	dread
spark	false	stout	spread
starve	stall	ground	thread

LESSON 156.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Repeat from memory.

Clouds.

I saw two clouds at morning
Tinged by the rising sun,
And in the dawn they floated on
And mingled into one.

— John G. C. Brainard.

We often praise the evening clouds,
And tints so gay and bold,
But seldom think upon our God,
Who tinged those clouds with gold.

— Sir Walter Scott.

The clouds are very dark, 'tis true,
But right behind them shines the blue.

LESSON 157.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

clouds	floated	often	right
tinged	mingled	praise	rising
morning	evening	behind	seldom

LESSON 158.

Short **a** as in **hat**, marked **ă**.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

habit	candy	matter	wagon
happy	handle	manly	answer
fancy	rabbit	rather	chapter

LESSON 159.

Short **e** as in **met**, marked **ĕ**.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. Put the proper mark over each *e*.

plenty	penny	ever	tender
fretful	velvet	letter	slender
tempest	empty	better	member

What is the plural of *penny?* of *candy?*

LESSON 160.

Spell the following words with one *l* only. Use each word in sentences of your own.

also	always	until
almost	welcome	already

weak week

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Attack the strong, defend the ——.

Shall I stay away a whole ——, seven days and nights?

LESSON 161.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

It was *not* day, and it was *not* night;
The eve had just begun. — ALICE CARY.

It is too hard a *knot* for me to untie.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What little word do you use most commonly in saying a thing isn't so? Was that little word used in the preceding question in any form? 2. What do sailors tie in ropes?

LESSON 162.

Short ĭ as in **pin**, marked ĭ.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

into	riches	river	visit
infant	sister	given	timid
dimple	quickly	mistake	Milton

Short **o** as in **not**, marked ŏ.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

pocket	folly	modest	onward
proper	jolly	Robert	ponder
conduct	fondle	follow	prosper

What is the plural of *folly?*

LESSON 164.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

Pray, where do the Old Years go, mamma,
  When their work is over and done?
Does some one tuck them away to sleep,
  Quite out of the sight of the sun?

Was there ever a year that made a mistake,
  And stayed when its time was o'er,
Till it had to hurry its poor old feet,
  When the New Year knocked at the door?

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Add *ed* and *ing* to *hurry*.

LESSON 165.

Short **u** as in **tub**, marked **ŭ**.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

study	under	uttered	muzzle
sunset	funny	buttered	puzzle
summer	muddy	muttering	punish

Notice that a final consonant after a short vowel is not doubled where the syllable is not accented.

LESSON 166.

Long **a** as in **hate**, marked **ā**.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

lazy	Mabel	table	labor
baby	taking	fable	flavor
danger	making	hasty	navy

LESSON 167.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

Sing on, sweet thrush, upon the leafless *bough.*

— ROBERT BURNS.

The lilies *bow* their heads.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What are the branches of a tree called? 2. What is the front end of a boat called? 3. What do people do with their heads in church during a prayer? 4. In what two ways may *bow* be pronounced? What does it mean when it is pronounced *bō?*

LESSON 168.

āi or **āy** = **a** long.

1. Learn to spell the following words. 2. Use any four of them in sentences of your own.

daisy	sailor	straying	saying
daily	failure	playful	playing
dainty	faithful	staying	praying

LESSON 169.

ēe or **ēa** = **e** long.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

feeble	sweetly	easy	leafy
needle	weekly	eager	nearly
cheerful	heedless	eagle	eating

1. Copy carefully. 2. Write neatly from dictation.

I wish you a happy New Year, mamma, —
  I am sure new things are nice, —
And this one comes with a merry face
  And plenty of snow and ice.

But I only wish I had kept awake
  Till the Old Year made his bow,
For what he said when the clock struck twelve
  I shall never find out now.

Do you think he was tired, and glad to rest?
  Do you think that he said good-bye,
Or faded away alone in the dark,
  Without so much as a sigh?

— MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

LESSON 171.

The sound of **f**, represented by **gh** or **ph**.

1. Write these words from dictation. 2. Use them in sentences of your own.

tough	phlox	Philip
rough	Phœbe	cipher
cough	phrase	orphan
laugh	nephew	sulphur
enough	photograph	camphor

Long **i** as in **pine**, marked ī.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

kindly	title	idle	quiet
mildly	tiny	Friday	writer
nicely	silent	highly	twilight

LESSON 173.

y = **i** long.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation:

type	rely	flying	prying
dying	reply	trying	slyly
Byron	deny	crying	shyly

LESSON 174.

Long **o** as in **old**, marked ō.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

only	cosy	poster	noble
whole	stony	postal	frozen
opening	smoky	broken	folding

Why only one *n* in *opening?*

LESSON 175.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

Be good rather than *seem* so. — Sallust.

March sews the *seams* in the violet's queer hood.
— May Riley Smith.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do tailors call the edges of the cloth when they sew them together in making coats? 2. What other word than *appears* can you use in speaking of a thing that is not exactly as you see it?

LESSON 176.

Long **u** as in **tube**, marked **ū**.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

duly	unit	student	tulip
duty	pupil	useless	during
music	union	stupid	human

Be careful in pronouncing *ū* in each of these words, especially in *dūty*, *stūdent*, *stūpid*, and *tūlip*.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find three words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

> How beautiful is night,
> *So* calm, *so* still, *so* bright!
>
> —PERCY B. SHELLEY.

> Men must reap the things they *sow*.
>
> —PERCY B. SHELLEY.

> I can sing, weave, *sew*, and dance.
>
> —WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. How do farmers plant wheat? 2. What does a woman do with a needle? 3. What little word is sometimes used in place of *as*, and very often before *much*, *hard*, *muddy*, and many other words?

LESSON 178.

Hard **c** as in **can**, marked **c**.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

copy	crease	Cuba	cotton
color	corner	canoe	comma
coffee	country	coward	cowslip

LESSON 179.

Italian **a** as in **far**, marked **ä**.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

parcel	party	market	darling
sparkle	farmer	starving	partner
marking	gardened	pardoned	harvest

Why only one *n* in *pardoned* and *gardened?* From what word was *starving* formed, and how? What is the plural of *party?*

LESSON 180.

MEMORY LESSON.

Learn to spell all the words in the following lines:

Little Bird Blue.

Little Bird Blue, come sing us your song;
The cold winter weather has lasted so long,
We're tired of skates, and we're tired of sleds,
We're tired of snow-banks as high as our heads;
Now we're watching for you,
Little Bird Blue.

Soon as you sing, then, the springtime will
come,
The robins will call and the honey-bees hum,
And the dear little pussies, so cunning and
gray,
Will sit in the willow-trees over the way;
So hurry, please do,
Little Bird Blue!

What is *we're* a contraction of? What is *pussies* the plural of, and how was it formed? What change is needed when you add *s* to *hurry?*

LESSON 181.

Broad **a** as in **all**, marked **ä**.

Spell these words orally, and write them from dictation.

taller	Walter	also	awful
smaller	warmer	water	drawer
walking	falsehood	almost	daughter

LESSON 182.

Food.

bread	veal	jelly	bacon
toast	beef	waffle	salad
biscuit	mutton	cooky	sausage
muffin	chicken	cracker	sandwich

LESSON 183.

Used in Cooking.

rice	cloves	soda	sirup
sage	pepper	sugar	butter
yeast	ginger	nutmeg	molasses

Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 184.

kindle	riddle	needle	tinkle
handle	paddle	kettle	ankle
bundle	cradle	twinkle	wrinkle

not knot

Write from dictation and supply the missing words.

See my kitty, little Dot;
Very pretty, is she ——?

My thread ties in a thousand ——!

LESSON 185.

Sound of **a** as in **ask**, marked **ȧ**.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Spell all of them orally, and write them from dictation.

alas	lastly	sofa	plaster
after	basket	soda	pastor
asking	master	comma	fasten

LESSON 186.

Words of opposite meaning.

give	take	quiet	noisy
strong	weak	straight	crooked
smooth	rough	often	seldom
kind	cruel	best	worst

LESSON 187.

1. Learn to spell all the words in these lines. 2. Write the opposite meaning of each word in italics.

I have heard that Mother Nature,
  A dame so *wise* and *kind*,
Is *always* spinning a *sweet beginning*
  For the lives she *keeps* in mind.
She tends the snowdrops *hardy*,
  And the jonquil's merry race,
She lines her pillows with pussy willows,
  And kisses the pansy's face.

— MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Why two *n*'s in *beginning* and only one *r* in *wondered?*

LESSON 188.

Words of opposite meaning.

late	early	aged	youthful
over	under	few	many
joy	grief	idle	busy
wide	narrow	freeze	thaw

LESSON 189.

MEMORY LESSON.

Give the opposite meaning of each word in italics:

Mother Earth is sound *asleep*,
Who, oh! who *will* wake her?
"I will," said the *mild south* wind,
"I will gently shake her."

—REBECCA B. FORESMAN.

From what word was *gently* formed, and how?

LESSON 190.

Learn to spell all the words in the following lines, and write the opposite meaning of each word in italics:

And when the *winter* is *over*,
The boughs *will* get *new* leaves,
The quail will *come* back to the clover,
And the swallow back *to* the eaves.

—ALICE CARY.

MEYER VON BREMEN.

THE LITTLE BROTHER.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

COME ALONG!

MEYER VON BREMEN.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Up rose the *wild old* winter king,
And shook his beard of snow;
"I hear the *first young* harebell ring,
'Tis time for me to *go!*"—C. G. LELAND.

LESSON 191.

Soft **c** as in **ice**, marked **ç** = **s**.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

cease	cider	city	pencil
trace	cinder	acid	certain
Alice	cistern	saucer	grocer

What is the plural of *city?*

LESSON 192.

Sound of **a** as in **care**, marked **â**; **âi** = **â**.

scare	rarely	daring	fairy
scarce	barely	staring	fairly
square	scarcely	farewell	careful

Why is not silent *e* dropped in *rarely*, *barely*, *careful*, etc.?

LESSON 193.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

We paid our *fare* to the boatman.

Is she *fair* as she is good?

—William Shakespeare.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do you call the money you pay to a conductor on a car? 2. When your lesson is neither very good nor very bad, what do you say of it? 3. What is another word for a *light* complexion?

Arrange these words to form a sentence. Remember to begin the sentence with a capital letter, and end it with a period. Use each word in sentences of your own.

sky all stars the beautiful is with trembling

LESSON 194.

Write words that rhyme with each of the following: *breeze*, *nap*, *good*, *sun*, *dear*, *town*, *gray*.

Pussy Willow.

Pussy Willow wakened
From her winter nap,
For the frolic Spring Breeze
On her door would tap.

Mistress Pussy Willow
  Opened wide her door;
Never had the sunshine
  Seemed so bright before.

Never had the brooklet
  Seemed so full of cheer;
"Good morning, Pussy Willow,
  Welcome to you, dear!"

Never quest was quainter: —
  Pussy came to town
In a hood of silver gray
  And a coat of brown.

Happily little children
  Cried with laugh and shout,
"Spring is coming, coming,
  Pussy Willow's out." — KATE BROWN.

Why only one *n* in *wakened?*

LESSON 195.

Use these words in sentences of your own :

pussy	sunshine	morning	laugh
willow	brooklet	welcome	silver

LESSON 196.		LESSON 197.	
braid	could	floor	juice
brick	chief	frame	blame
break	grief	ghost	north
bread	brief	grease	quart
build	fraud	bound	length
couch	broom	found	strength

LESSON 198.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation.

Sweet as the roses, and blue as the sky,
Down there do the *dear* little violets lie.

—J. Moultrie.

The red *deer* bound, in their gladness free.

—Felicia D. Hemans.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What animals is Santa Claus supposed to drive before his sleigh? 2. What do we call those we love? *Ans.* We say they are —— to us. 3. What word of four letters do we sometimes use in an impatient exclamation? (The exclamation is "Oh —— me!")

MEMORY LESSON.

I know blue, modest violets,
  Gleaming with dew at morn,
I know the place that you came from,
  And the way that you were born.

When God cuts holes in heaven,
  The holes the stars look through,
He lets the scraps fall down to earth —
  The little scraps are you.

LESSON 200.

Soft **g** as in **gem**, marked **ġ**.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

package	singe	ginger	edge
postage	tinge	gypsy	engine
manage	stingy	gentle	George

Notice that soft *g* is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*. (In a few common words like *give*, *get*, *girl*, etc., it remains hard before *e* and *i*.)

POLITENESS.

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest things in the kindest way.

LESSON 201.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

The *sun* peeps gay at dawn of day.

— William Allingham.

The wise *son* maketh a glad father. — Bible.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What heavenly body gives light by day and makes all living things grow? 2. What does a father call his boy?

LESSON 202.

1. Arrange the following words to form a sentence. Remember to begin the sentence with a capital letter and end it with a period. 2. Use each word in sentences of your own.

falling is sleep to evening in west the

The Golden Rule.

Be you to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you.

ĕa = e short.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

ready	leather	weapon	deafen
steady	feather	pleasant	cleanly
heavy	weather	dreadful	wealthy

Add *ly* to *ready*, *steady*, and *heavy*.

LESSON 204.

Learn to spell all the words in the following. Notice the words printed in italics, and use each in sentences of your own.

The *sun* does *not* shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joy. The lonely pine on the mountain-top waves its *boughs*, and cries, "Thou art my sun!" And the little violet lifts its cup of *blue*, and whispers with its perfumed breath, "Thou art my sun!" And the grain in a thousand fields rustles in the wind, and says, "Thou art my sun!" — Henry Ward Beecher.

Add *ing* and *ed* to *whisper*, *rustle*, *sun*.

LESSON 205.

Sound of **ou** as in **out**, unmarked.

1. Write the following words from dictation. 2. Select four and use them in sentences of your own.

ounce	found	counted	cloudy
flounce	fountain	mounted	loudly
counter	thousand	outward	proudly

fair fare

Write from dictation and supply the missing words:

Should we not be happy in a world so ——?

May paid the —— to the park.

LESSON 206.

Sound of **ow** as in **how**, unmarked.

1. Write the following words from dictation. 2. Select four and use them in sentences of your own.

tower	frowned	vowel	drowsy
power	crowned	towel	coward
shower	drowned	powder	crowding

Make a list of all the words in italics. What sound has *ow* in these words? Use each word of your list in sentences of your own. Can you find any words in these lines in which *ou* has the sound of *ou* in *out?*

Go out into the country, and sit *down* and watch nature at work. Listen to the sound of the wind as it *blows;* look at the clouds rolling overhead, and the waves rippling on the pond at your feet. Listen to the brook as it *flows* by; watch the *flower* buds opening one by one, and then ask yourself, "How is all this done?"

—Arabella B. Buckley.

Add *ing* or *ed* to *listen*, *wave*, *open*, *sit*.

LESSON 208.

Long **oo** as in **moon**, marked $\overline{\text{oo}}$.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

loose	roomy	poorer	loosen
soothe	gloomy	sooner	spoonful
blooming	noonday	foolish	moonshine

LESSON 209.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

When I was a boy, a little boy,
In through the lattice the moonlight crept,
Bringing a tide of dreams that swept
Over the low, red trundle-bed,
Bathing the tangled curly head,
While moonbeams played at hide-and-seek
With the dimples on the sun-browned cheek —
When I was a boy, a little boy.

— EUGENE FIELD.

LESSON 210.

Write the following words from dictation, and put the proper mark over the vowels:

trundle	head	curly	while
tangle	crept	cheek	lattice
dimple	dream	moonlight	bathing

sun son

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

The —— pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile.

Lincoln was the —— of a farmer.

Short oo as in foot, marked ŏŏ.

1. Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. 2. Write from dictation, and put the proper mark over each *vowel.*

woody	cooky	woolen	lookout
woolly	footman	fishhook	good-bye
crooked	footstep	woodbine	goodness

LESSON 212.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

The maple buds are red, are red,
  The robin's call is sweet,
The blue sky floats above thy head,
  The violets kiss thy feet.
The sun paints emeralds on the spray,
  And sapphires on the lake,
A million wings unfold to-day,
  A million flowers awake.

—KATHERINE L. BATES.

Write two words that rhyme with *red;* with *sweet;* with *sky;* with *lake;* with *spray;* with *float.*

LESSON 213.

Sound of **oi** as in **oil**, and **oy** as in **boy**, unmarked.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own :

choice	pointer	joyous	loyal
voice	poison	joyful	royal
coinage	spoiling	boyish	oyster

Add *ing* or *ed* to *poison*.

LESSON 214.

Make a list of all words of two or more syllables in the following, and learn to spell them :

Old Mrs. Earth was still fast asleep, and, like many pretty people, she looked still prettier asleep than awake. The great elm-trees in the gold green meadows were fast asleep above, and the cows were fast asleep beneath them. The few clouds which were about were fast asleep, too, and so tired that they had lain down on the earth to rest, in long white flakes and bars, among the stems of the elm-trees, waiting for the sun to bid them rise and go about their day's business in the clear blue overhead. — Charles Kingsley.

Mark the *vowels* in the words *fast*, *bars*, *too*, *awake*, *which*, *rest*, *overhead*, and *stems*; *c* in the words *cloud* and *clear*; *g* in the words *gold*, *great*, and *green*.

How was *prettier* made from *pretty?*

LESSON 215.

Sound of **e**, as in **her** marked ẽ.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

sermon	perfect	infer	early
serpent	person	mercy	earnest
servant	perfume	Homer	learning

Add *al* to *person*; *ed* to *perfume*.

LESSON 216.

BIRDS.	WHAT THEY DO.	FORM SENTENCES.
linnet	warble	Linnets warble.
sparrow	twitter	Sparrows ——.
swallow	dart	Swallows ——.
parrot	chatter	Parrots ——.
canary	trill	Canaries ——.
oriole	weave	Orioles ——.
bobolink	carol	Bobolinks ——.
ostrich	strut	Ostriches ——.

Add *ing* or *ed* to *twitter*, *chatter*, *strut*, *warble*, *flit*.

LESSON 217.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

How do the birds learn to sing?
From the whistling wind so fleet,
From the waving of the wheat,
From the rustling of the leaves,
From the raindrops on the eaves,
From the tread of welcome feet,
From the children's laughter sweet.

—St. Nicholas.

LESSON 218.

sow so sew

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

They that —— chaff at the seed-time
Shall reap a harvest of weeds.

The castle is —— grim, —— gray, —— old.

She will —— the seams with yellow thread
To make an autumn-leaf bedspread.

hear here

I can —— the old wind shout.

The merry little sunbeams
Are flitting —— and there.

LESSON 219.	LESSON 220.	LESSON 221.	LESSON 222.
acid	cooky	leafy	salve
almost	corners	loosen	sandwich
already	cunning	making	saucer
also	dainty	marking	sausage
always	daughter	mirthful	sirup
answer	deafen	mistake	slyly
biscuit	drowse	molasses	smaller
bobolink	driving	mounted	sparrow
braid	engine	murmur	starve
brightness	fable	music	stupid
busy	faithful	nicely	surname
buying	floated	only	thread
canoe	footstep	onward	tongue
careful	fountain	oyster	towel
carol	fraud	pencil	twilight
cheerful	frozen	playful	twinkle
children	ghost	pointer	until
choose	gypsy	praise	velvet
circle	good-bye	pupil	visit
cleanly	ground	puzzle	watching
cloudy	gurgle	quick	weather
coffee	hinges	quite	welcome
color	juice	rather	whisper

LESSON 223.

Sound of i as in sir, marked ĭ.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

thirty	circle	twirled	squirrel
thirsty	circus	birthday	firmness
firmly	girlhood	whirlpool	mirthful

What is the plural of *circus?*

LESSON 224.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these two words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

Behind the bread is the snowy *flour;*
Behind the *flour* is the mill;
Behind the mill the growing wheat
Nods on the breezy hill.

Rose! thou art the sweetest *flower*
That ever drank the amber shower.

—Thomas Moore.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do we call wheat after it has been ground in a mill? 2. What is the general name for violets, roses, daisies, pansies, etc.?

HERMANN KAULBACH.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

C. BURTON BARBER.

A MUTE APPEAL.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

1. Arrange the following words to form two sentences.
2. Use each word in sentences of your own.

1. brooks the fresh fringe grasses meadow

2. believe half I leaves the blossoms heard I growing and

LESSON 226.

Sound of **u** as in **fur**, marked **û**.

Select four of these words, and use them in sentences of your own:

surly	further	purple	return
hurry	murmur	furnish	absurd
Thursday	surname	purpose	disturb

LESSON 227.

Silent **l** and **t**.

Write from dictation, and cancel the silent letters:

balk	salve	often	hasten
chalk	alms	soften	whistle
balm	calf	listen	hustle
calm	half	glisten	castle

LESSON 228.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

The red morn made paler the *pale* moon.

—Percy B. Shelley.

Laughter o'er her face in ripples gleamed and glanced,
As in her *pail* the shifting sunbeams danced.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What do people say of you when you look very white after an illness? 2. What is another name for a bucket?

LESSON 229.

Trees.

In the Woods.		In the Orchard.	
cedar	birch	pear	cherry
poplar	spruce	plum	prune
hickory	maple	apple	orange
chestnut	walnut	peach	lemon

Write a little story, using as many of these words as possible.

Write from dictation:

Groves of maple, elm, and beach,
With the sunshine sifted through,
Branches, mingling each with each,
Dim with shade and bright with dew.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

What pines on every mountain sprung!
O'er every dell what birches hung!

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

LESSON 231.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

Away in the woods to ramble,
Where, merrily all day long,
The birds in bush and bramble
Are filling the summer with song.

Open all the windows wide,
Drink the orchard's fragrant tide.

—FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Tell how these words are made: *tie, tying; die, dying; dye, dyeing.*

LESSON 232.

In each of the following words change *f* to *v* and add *es* to form the plural :

leaf	elf	life	half
loaf	self	wife	wolf

Now they saw some other elves
Just as funny as themselves.

— Frank Dempster Sherman.

LESSON 233.

1. Write the *plurals* of the following words. 2. Use both the singular and the plural in sentences of your own.

gas	tax	leaf	fish
board	ditch	hoof	wolf
horse	patch	spoon	shelf

LESSON 234.

Occupations.

tailor	lawyer	farmer
baker	grocer	druggist
doctor	banker	carpenter
butcher	dentist	merchant

Colors are the smiles of nature. — LEIGH HUNT.

red	yellow	gray
blue	orange	indigo
green	purple	scarlet
brown	violet	crimson

LESSON 236.

Write the following lines from dictation. The colors of the rainbow are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

One fairy came in violet,
And one in indigo;
In blue, green, yellow, orange, red,
They made a fair rainbow.

— LIZZIE M. HADLEY.

LESSON 237.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

The sun and rain in fickle weather
Were playing hide-and-seek together,
And each in turn would try to chase
The other from his hiding-place.
At last they met to say good-bye,
And lo! a rainbow spanned the sky.

— ANNA M. PRATT.

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

There are many flags in other lands,
  There are flags of every hue,
But there's not a flag, however grand,
  Like our own "Red, White, and Blue."

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
  One Nation evermore.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

LESSON 239.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

And every little *maid* and man
Is proud to be American.

— FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

For the dear God who loveth us,
He *made* and loveth all. — S. T. COLERIDGE.

Write answers to the following questions: 1. What is another name for a girl? 2. When you have carved a jumping-jack out of pieces of wood, and have put the pieces together, what do you say of it? *Ans.* I have —— a jumping-jack.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

New leaf, *new* life, — the days of frost are o'er.

— ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

None *knew* thee but to love thee.

— FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What do you say of anything that is perfectly fresh and unused? *Ans.* It is ——. 2. What do you say of a boy who was yesterday perfectly sure of his lesson? *Ans.* He —— it.

1. Arrange the following words to form a sentence. 2. Use each word in sentences of your own.

day the autumn glides silence sunshine and away in

dear deer

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Two —— little children once wandered away
Far into the world one fine summer's day.

The wigwam fires have all burned out,
Nor wolf nor wild —— roams about.

LESSON 241.

Write the following lines either from dictation or from memory:

Spring is growing up,
  Leaving us so lonely,
In the place of spring
  We have summer only!
Summer, with her lofty airs
  And her stately paces,
In the place of little spring
  With her childish graces!

LESSON 242.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

secret	hotel	iron	lonely
errand	image	jewel	parent
friendship	infant	sphere	partner

LESSON 243.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

forbid	forsake	misdeed	mislay	misrule
forget	forlorn	mishap	misuse	misstep
forgive	forever	mistake	mistrust	misspell

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

When spring came into the garden
  Her holiday time to keep,
She walked about in the dawning,
  And found the flowers asleep.

So first she wakened the snowdrops
  And washed their faces with rain,
And then she fed them with sunlight,
  And gave them white frocks again.

LESSON 245.

Sound of **s** as in **has**, marked **s̲** = **z**.

Write these words neatly, and put the proper mark under each *s* that has the sound of *z*:

goes	nose	rose	ease
calls	those	prose	tease
leaves	chose	noise	tears

What is the singular of *leaves?* The plural of *nose?* From what was *goes* formed, and how?

LESSON 246.

1. Copy these lines carefully. 2. Write from dictation or from memory. 3. Put the proper mark under each *s* that has the sound of *z*.

Boats sail on the rivers,
  And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
  Are prettier far than these.

There are bridges on the rivers,
  As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven,
  And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
  Is prettier far than these.

— Christina Rossetti.

LESSON 247.

Sound of **th** as in **the**, marked **th**.

Write these words from dictation. Do *th* in *the* and *th* in *thin* have the same sound?

this	with	that	father
then	these	they	mother
them	those	thus	brother

thither hither whither

Make a list of the words in these lines that begin with *th*. Do *th* in *month* and *th* in *with* have the same sound? Mark each *th* that has the sound of *th* in *the*.

October is the month that seems
All woven with midsummer dreams;
  She brings for us the golden days
  That fill the air with smoky haze;
She brings for us the lisping breeze,
And wakes the gossips in the trees;
  Now half the birds forget to sing,
  And half of them have taken wing;
Now one by one the gay leaves fly
Zigzag across the yellow sky;
  They rustle here and flutter there,
  Until the bough hangs chill and bare.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

LESSON 249.

Sound of **th** as in **thin**, unmarked.

1. Write from dictation. 2. Spell orally.

thin	moth	lath	truth
thing	width	bath	youth
thrive	length	oath	mouth

LESSON 250.

MEMORY LESSON.

Write the following lines from dictation or from memory:

The leaves gave a party one autumn day,
  And invited the North-wind bold;
They put on their dresses of crimson and brown,
  With their borders splashed with gold.

—ALICE C. RILEY.

The merry wind came racing
  Adown the hills one day;
In gleeful frolic chasing
  The rustling leaves away.
In clouds of red and yellow
  He whirled the leaves along,
And then, the jolly fellow,
  He sang a cheery song.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

LESSON 251.

Write the following words, and properly mark each s and *th*.

trees	this	month	width
birth	daisy	hearth	soothe
these	clothes	breathe	together

made maid

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
God —— their glowing colors,
God —— their tiny wings.

Be true, little ——, and stand for the right.

LESSON 252.

A shortened form to represent a word is called an abbreviation; as, —

Mr. for Mister	Gov. for Governor
Mrs. (mĭssĭs) for Mistress	Prof. for Professor
Dr. for Doctor	Gen. for General

Place a period after each abbreviation. Compare the following names: *Mrs.* Florence Mason; *Miss* Anna Field. Notice that *Mrs.* is an abbreviation, but that *Miss* is not, and should not be followed by a period.

LESSON 253.

	Sunday	Sun.	
Monday	Mon.	Thursday	Thurs.
Tuesday	Tues.	Friday	Fri.
Wednesday	Wed.	Saturday	Sat.

Learn to spell all the words in the following lines:

How gayly shines the early dew,
Loading the grass with silver hue!
  And freshly comes the fragrant breeze,
  Dancing among the cherry-trees;
The bees are humming all so gay,
They know not it is Sabbath-day.
  The birds are singing, "Come, behold,
  Our Sabbath morn all bathed in gold!"

—*From the German.*

LESSON 255.

Words Relating to Time.

Time is the king of men.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

dawn	forenoon	sunset	hour
sunrise	twilight	curfew	minute
morning	evening	midnight	second

Use the above words in sentences of your own.

Lost time is never found again.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—P. J. BAILEY.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Spell the words orally. 3. Write neatly from dictation.

Little Moments.

Little moments, how they fly,
Golden-winged, flitting by;
  Bearing many things for me
  Into vast eternity!

If we smile or if we frown,
Little moments put it down;
  Let us, then, so careful be,
  That they bear for you and me,
On their little noiseless wings,
Only good and pleasant things.

LESSON 257.

Silent g and gh.

Write from dictation, and cancel the silent letters:

gnat	sign	sight	right
gnaw	resign	night	fright
gnash	design	light	blight

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

able	fable	double	tumble
cable	stable	trouble	rumble
sable	warble	thimble	grumble

Test Words.

LESSON 259.		LESSON 260.	
even	final	truly	ruddy
being	item	finish	fussy
eight	weary	timid	fearful
weight	value	linger	doleful
either	human	further	constant
neither	tumult	furthest	monster

LESSON 261.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

The last *red* leaf is whirled away.

— Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Not a bell was rung, not a prayer was *read.*

— Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

ALBERT RITZBERGER.

READING FAIRY TALES.

THE CRITIC. A. SEIGERT

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What color is sometimes called scarlet, crimson, or vermilion? 2. When you have finished a book, what do you say? *Ans.* I have —— it through.

LESSON 262.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own. Notice that *e* is silent before *n* in such words as the following, but that *i* is not silent before *n* in such words as *Lat-ĭn*, *sat-ĭn*, *mat-ĭn*.

open	seven	golden	oven
frozen	dozen	earthen	stolen
broken	eleven	brighten	silken

true — truly due — duly shoe — shoeing

Notice that silent *e* is dropped in *truly* and *duly*, but not in *shoeing*.

LESSON 263.

Notice that in the following words *or* has the sound of *er* in *her:*

arbor	labor	odor	tutor
harbor	favor	actor	victor
parlor	razor	rigor	mirror
doctor	vapor	vigor	terror

LESSON 264.

ladder	caper	ample	angle
dipper	taper	sample	tangle
shudder	tender	dimple	wrangle

LESSON 265.

yellow	willow	shadow	narrow
fellow	pillow	sorrow	meadow
hollow	window	morrow	swallow

Where over the meadow,
In sunshine and shadow,
The meadow-larks trill and the bumblebees drone. — JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

LESSON 266.

Notice that in these words *ar* has the sound of *er* in *her:*

beggar	dollar	liar	collar
burglar	scholar	solar	cellar
grammar	mortar	polar	nectar

LESSON 267.

early	dearly	finely	nicely
lonely	weakly	brightly	loudly
kindly	shortly	roughly	proudly

1. Write from dictation, and cancel the silent letters. Notice that *gh* is silent before *t*. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own.

ought	thought	fought	caught
bought	brought	taught	daughter

LESSON 269.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

The evening shades in silence *meet.*

— Robert Burns.

Some have *meat* and cannot eat;
And some can eat who have not *meat.*

— Robert Burns.

The weary march of the hands of Time,
That *meet* and part at the noontide chime.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is the flesh of animals called when it is ready to eat? 2. What do we say of two things or persons when they come together? (Notice the *ea* in the two words *eat*, *meat.*)

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

MONTHS.

January Jan.
January bleak and drear,
First arrival of the year.

February Feb.
February — fortnights two —
Briefest of the months are you.

March Mar.
March is merry, March is mad,
March is gay, and March is sad.

April Apr.
April brings the blossoms out;
May winds scatter them about.

May
Is there such another, pray,
Wonder-making month as May?

June
O June! the month of merry song,
Of shadow brief, of sunshine long.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

July

July, for you the songs are sung
By birds the leafy trees among.

August Aug.

August, month when everywhere
Music floats upon the air.

September Sept.

Here's a lyric for September,
Best of all months to remember.

October Oct.

October is the month that seems
All woven with midsummer dreams.

November Nov.

Who shall sing to bleak November,
Month of frost and glowing ember?

December Dec.

December brings the longest night,
And cheats the day of half its light.

— Frank Dempster Sherman.

LESSON 272.	LESSON 273.	LESSON 274.
TORRID ZONE.	TEMPERATE ZONE.	FRIGID ZONE.
lion	elk	seal
tiger	deer	otter
giraffe	goat	sable
camel	lynx	whale
monkey	moose	walrus
elephant	rabbit	ermine
baboon	squirrel	reindeer

LESSON 275.	LESSON 276.	LESSON 277.	LESSON 278.
unite	sober	hammer	paper
unless	something	hammock	pardon
silent	spice	custom	plaster
simple	sponge	lonesome	prayer
single	sprain	lumber	prison
skillful	taught	manner	propel
sliver	though	mercy	punish
reckon	tribe	miller	quarter
retire	trial	moment	question
review	nation	obey	rapid
reward	promise	occur	rather
rival	thought	offend	gather
tie—	die—	dye—	true—
tying	dying	dyeing	truly

flower flour.

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

There is a smile on the fruit and a smile on the ——.

Run, run, thou busy rill,
Run and turn the dusty mill,
And grind the snowy ——.

red read

To and fro at the window
The —— rose rocked her bees.

She —— the book by the pine-knot's —— light.

LESSON 280.

Silent **h**, **n**, and **c**.

Write from dictation, and cancel the silent letters:

hour	honest	solemn	scent
rhyme	rhubarb	column	scythe
honor	autumn	condemn	scissors

Words often mispronounced.

bȧde	crēek	bȧth	almond (ä′mŭnd)
cȧtch	whōle	pȧth	salmon (săm′ŭn)
dȯes	swōrd	sälve	disease (diz ēz′)

LESSON 281.

Learn to spell all the words in the following lines:

Some Small Sweet Way.

There's never a rose in all the world
  But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky
  But makes some bird wing fleeter;
There's never a star but brings to heaven
  Some silver radiance tender;
And never a rosy cloud but helps
  To crown the sunset splendor.
No robin but may thrill some heart,
  His dawn-like gladness voicing;
God gives us all some small sweet way
  To set the world rejoicing. — Anonymous.

LESSON 282.

Write the following from dictation:

raisin	curtain	fountain	reason
basin	captain	mountain	season
cousin	certain	chieftain	crimson

The rose leaves, like a crimson snow,
Paved the turf and moss below.

LESSON 283.	LESSON 284.	LESSON 285.	LESSON 286.
cried	river	gossip	upon
piece	quiver	gravy	upward
pierce	rough	hymn	vessel
other	enough	climate	wrapper
another	concert	orchard	orphan
arrow	confess	overcoat	wisdom
narrow	control	rigid	woman
baby	muster	rinse	worry
lady	musket	satin	wound
bonnet	cheerful	scare	written
bother	combine	scrawl	yonder
berry	collect	settle	throng
merry	erase	sheriff	through
jacket	erect	shield	title
racket	common	shorten	thunder
famous	either	twirl	quilt

LESSON 287.

Vehicles.

sled	coach	cutter	chariot
hack	buggy	carriage	bicycle
sleigh	sulky	omnibus	automobile

LESSON 288.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find three words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these three words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

It was music by the night wind *sent.*

—Percy B. Shelley.

The sweet tuberose, —
The sweetest flower for *scent* that blows.

—Percy B. Shelley.

Take care of the *cents*, and the dollars will take care of themselves.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is the perfume of a flower called besides its smell or odor? 2. When a person is told to go for something, what word do you use that rhymes with *bent?* 3. One hundred —— make a dollar.

LESSON 289.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

nature	creature	figure	failure
picture	rapture	pleasure	culture
mixture	lecture	measure	venture
feature	pasture	treasure	verdure

LESSON 290.	LESSON 291.	LESSON 292.	LESSON 293.
abroad	furnish	neither	scythe
afraid	furthest	nicely	September
alms	giraffe	obey	sheriff
August	gnat	orange	silence
autumn	gnaw	orphan	silent
baboon	grammar	otter	skillful
basin	grumble	picture	solemn
burglar	hammock	pierce	sponge
butcher	harbor	polite	something
captain	honor	prayer	squirrel
carpenter	hoping	propel	sword
castle	hopping	question	tailor
chalk	humor	raisin	thought
chieftain	indigo	razor	Tuesday
column	January	reindeer	tumble
common	lonesome	review	tumult
crimson	lynx	rhyme	valley
doctor	manner	rhubarb	walrus
doleful	minutes	roughly	Wednesday
elephant	mirror	Saturday	weight
empty	money	scent	whirled
enough	monkey	scholar	whole
ermine	moving	scissors	wound

new knew

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

The robin will wear on his bosom
A vest that is bright and ——.

Of all the wild weeds that grew,
The hidden use of each he ——.

They toss the —— hay in the meadow.

He —— every valley and wooded dell,
For the visions of childhood are treasured well.

LESSON 295.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

We should be —

good	polite	careful	patient
honest	loving	hopeful	obliging
prompt	truthful	helpful	thoughtful

What is the plural of *man?* Of *woman?* Of *sheep?* Of *deer?*

MEMORY LESSON.

1. Copy the following carefully. 2. Write neatly from memory.

There was a pretty dandelion,
With lovely fluffy hair,
That glistened in the sunshine
And in the summer air.

But, oh, this pretty dandelion
Soon grew quite old and gray;
And, sad to tell, her charming hair
Blew many miles away.

LESSON 297.

Select four words from the following list, and use them in sentences of your own:

We should not be —

rude	lazy	surly	deceitful
selfish	saucy	sullen	impolite
unkind	fretful	careless	cowardly

LESSON 298.

Relatives.

papa	sister	aunt	nephew
mamma	brother	niece	husband
father	parents	uncle	grandfather
mother	daughter	cousin	grandmother

Write a little story, using as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 299.

Pertaining to Numbers.

first	fourteen	forty-eight	hundred
second	twenty-one	eighth	thousand
third	thirty	ninety	million

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 28th, 31st.

LESSON 300.

Pertaining to Sound.

Use these words in sentences of your own:

noisy	shrill	whistle	laugh
faint	piping	whisper	rustle
loud	deafening	plaintive	shout

recess	refer	reform	remain
recite	refine	refresh	remark
receive	reflect	refund	renew
recline	redress	regain	repair
redeem	reduce	regard	repeat

Test Words.

LESSON 302.	LESSON 303.	LESSON 304.	LESSON 305.
perfect	machine	decide	temple
perform	angle	defend	thicket
perfume	appear	define	thousand
permit	cushion	desire	vacant
perplex	depot	declare	sultry
persuade	destroy	decline	succeed
effect	differ	delight	sublime
effort	discuss	demand	stirrup
elect	dislike	derive	station
embrace	dismay	degrade	startle
employ	dismiss	denote	standard
fashion	displace	depend	cipher
fortune	dispose	depart	render
oatmeal	distress	deceive	resort
laundry	distrust	defeat	rogue
lecture	disgrace	defense	rugged

sent scent cent

Write from dictation, and supply the missing words:

The green earth —— its incense up
From every flower and dewy cup.

The —— of summer blossoms on the restless air
Scatters a moment's sweetness and flies we know not where.

In the little dimpled hand
A bright new —— he dropped.

Test Words.

LESSON 307.

mature	moral	nonsense	office
matron	nation	object	oppose
maxim	neglect	obscure	parcel
method	neighbor	observe	pasture

LESSON 308.

police	plumber	to-day	quarrel
peril	problem	to-morrow	russet
perish	private	together	resound
pious	portrait	toward	resolve

MEYER VON BREMEN.

PUTTING ON THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

Tell the story which the picture tells you

KNAUS.

THE LUNCHEON.

Tell the story which the picture tells you.

scissors	tongue	Dr. Johnson	trolley
scribble	treasure	Chicago, Ill.	travel
select	hyphen	Wabash Av.	truly
sacred	triumph	Lake St.	tranquil

LESSON 310.

Words pronounced alike.

1. Copy the following carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. 2. Use these two words in sentences of your own. 3. Write the following from dictation:

The squirrel's nest is a *hole* in a tree,
And there he sleeps as snug as can be.

—E. S. Bumstead.

The sun shines for the *whole* world's joy.

Write answers to these questions: 1. What is another word for *all* there is of a thing? 2. What do you call a small place dug in the ground?

flatter	battle	sultry	clever
handle	cattle	happen	temple
handy	rattle	sample	fretful
damper	handsome	sentence	hinder

LESSON 311.	LESSON 312.	LESSON 313.	LESSON 314.
exact	impair	infer	instant
excite	impart	infirm	instead
expel	impel	inflict	instep
expose	imply	inform	intend
except	implore	injury	intent
exist	impress	inland	intrust
explode	imprint	inmate	invent
expect	impure	insane	invest
express	improper	inside	invite
extra	improve	insight	insult
exert	impeach	insist	intrude
explain	immense	inspire	indeed

LESSON 315.

Write from dictation or from memory:

The Bluebird.

When God had made a host of them,
One little flower still lacked a stem
  To hold its blossom blue;
So into it He breathed a song,
And suddenly, with petals strong
  As wings, away it flew. — John B. Tabb.

Fruits.

pear	cherry	lemon	cranberry
peach	apple	orange	raspberry
grape	currant	banana	strawberry
plum	melon	apricot	gooseberry

What is the plural of *cherry?* of *strawberry?*

LESSON 317.

Write from dictation:

He who sings of cherries best,
Wears their colors on his breast;
He their poet is, and he
Makes his dwelling in their tree.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

The soft-cheeked peach blushed and fell.

—Thomas B. Aldrich.

They found the grapes, in clusters,
Drinking up the shine and shade.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in the sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky.

—William Cullen Bryant.

LESSON 318.

lily	aster	daisy	tulip
rose	pansy	violet	phlox
pink	poppy	crocus	larkspur
lilac	cowslip	buttercup	dandelion

Write a little story, using as many of these words as possible.

LESSON 319.

Write from dictation:

Shall I go and call them up, —
Snowdrop, Daisy, Buttercup?

—George Cooper.

The lily swung its noiseless bell,
And sweetly, softly, twilight fell!

—Thomas B. Aldrich.

Vagrant Pansies.

They are all in the lily-bed, cuddled close together, —
Purple, Yellow-cap, and little Baby-blue;
How they ever got there you must ask the April weather,
The morning and the evening winds, the sunshine and the dew.

—Nellie M. Hutchinson.

LESSON 320.	LESSON 321.	LESSON 322.	LESSON 323.
afraid	charity	invent	precious
ancient	Chinese	Japan	quality
aunt	chosen	Lake Michigan	quickly
awkward	college	language	received
axle	colorless	lemonade	region
balance	company	lightning	regular
bargain	conquer	liquid	relief
barrel	crayon	million	senate
beefsteak	dessert	minute	shepherd
believe	electric	motor	shoulder
Bible	English	muslin	shovel
bruise	famous	newspaper	Spain
building	flannel	nonsense	sprinkler
bushel	France	oatmeal	sometimes
business	gallon	o'clock	State St.
button	gallop	odorless	St. Louis
cable-car	gingham	pattern	sulphur
calico	grandfather	playful	surface
cambric	grandmother	plentiful	twelfth
camphor	handkerchief	popcorn	twelve
captain	happiness	powerful	vinegar
chapel	harbor	praise	umbrella
charcoal	Iceland	prayer	useful

Learn to spell all the words in this lesson.

Legend of the Violet.

A good king and his queen once had to make a journey into a far country. Their one child, a beautiful little girl, was left behind in the care of an uncle, who promised to be kindness itself to her. But when the parents were fairly gone he became very cruel, and finally drove the little one out alone into the great forest. Violet — for this was her name — wandered, sad and frightened, on and on, the tears pouring from her pretty eyes and falling on the ground. Where each tear fell, a little flower sprang up.

When the parents returned, the uncle informed them that the child was dead. In their grief they wandered out into the forest. They soon noticed the strange and beautiful flowers.

They said, "Why, those flowers look just like little Violet's eyes."

They soon saw that the flowers formed a path, and by following this pathway of flowers they came to a woodcutter's hut, where they found the child. They named the little flower for her, and so we have violets.

Use these words in sentences of your own:

journey	promised	fairly	pouring
country	kindness	cruel	wandered
beautiful	parents	finally	frightened

What is the plural of *journey?* of *country?*

LESSON 326.

Legend of the Moss Rose.

Make a list of the italicized words and learn to spell them.

Just at sunset, one *beautiful* summer evening, a fairy was *resting* in a *lovely* flower garden. The sky was filled with clouds of red and *purple* and gold. The air was laden with the *perfumed* breath of many flowers. All was hushed and still. The *butterflies* and the bees had *ceased* their merry chase from flower to flower. Each bird had found its *quiet* nest, and even the wind had sighed *itself* to rest.

This tired little fairy thought he would rest in a flower *until* the moon arose, and the other fairies came to dance on the soft green moss. The lily and the *larkspur* had bowed their lovely heads in sleep, but Madam Good Luck

always takes care of the fairies, and this little fairy soon found *himself* on a soft bed of *downy* petals, in the very heart of a great round rose. The rose *hummed* a *lullaby* and *nodded* gently, as if to rock him to sleep. Soon he was off to the land of fairy dreams.

When he awoke, he said:

"Beautiful rose, what gift can I give you for your *kindness* to me?"

The rose bowed her pretty head, and *whispered*, "Make me more beautiful."

The fairy looked at the rose nodding and *blushing* in the silvery *moonlight*, and wondered how she could be more lovely. But he lifted from the ground a *delicate* veil of *dainty* green moss and drew it lightly over the rose; and this was the *origin* of the beautiful Moss Rose.

LESSON 327.

Insects.

ant	moth	firefly	katydid
gnat	spider	locust	butterfly
wasp	weevil	cricket	bumblebee
beetle	mosquito	hornet	grasshopper

Write from memory:

The crickets in the clover
  Clattered clear and strong,
And the bees droned over
  Their old honey-song!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Crowds of bees are giddy with clover,
  Crowds of grasshoppers skip at our feet,
Crowds of larks at their matins hang over,
  Thanking the Lord for life so sweet.

—JEAN INGELOW.

Why only one *r* in *clattered?*

LESSON 329.

Write from dictation:

The beetle booms amid the glooms,
  And bumps along the dusk.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Then came the moth in plumage of down,
And hornet, with jacket of yellow and brown.

—THOMAS ROSCOE.

O June, the month of bluest skies,
  Dear to the pilgrim butterflies,
Who seem gay-colored leaves astray,
  Blown down the tides of amber day.

The Butterfly.

Write from dictation:

Out in the garden wee Elsie
  Was gathering flowers for me;
"Oh, mamma!" she cried, "hurry, hurry!
  Here's something I want you to see."
I went to the window; before her
  A velvet-winged butterfly flew,
And the pansies themselves were not brighter
  Than the beautiful creature in hue.

"Oh! isn't it pretty?" cried Elsie,
  With eager and wondering eyes,
As she watched it soar lazily upward
  Against the soft blue of the skies.
"I know what it is, don't you, mamma? —
  Oh, the beautiful, dear little things!
It's the cutest thing in the world, mamma!
  It's a pansy! — a pansy with wings!"

— *Selected.*

LESSON 331.

Music.

organ	alto	bass	choir
piano	violin	tenor	chorus
guitar	soprano	quartet	musician

And the gentle winds, and waters near,
Make music to the lonely ear.

— George Gordon (Lord Byron).

The earth is full of music,
Little May,
Bird, and bee, and water singing
On its way.
Let their silver voices fall
On thy happy heart with happy call:
"Praise the Lord, who loveth all,
Night and day,
Little May."

LESSON 332.

family	gratitude	ivory	magnet
fortune	history	judgment	marriage
general	holiday	knowledge	telegram

LESSON 333.

Holidays.

New Year's Day	Christmas
Memorial Day	Fourth of July
Thanksgiving Day	Washington's Birthday

LESSON 334.

prefer	pretend	proceed	pronoun
precept	present	produce	project
precise	presume	profuse	prolong
prepare	prevail	procure	pronounce

LESSON 335.

period
educate
position
possible
medicine
dishonest
medium

LESSON 336.

animal
musician
commence
company
separate
kerosene
dangerous

LESSON 337.

diamond
remedy
resource
obedient
opinion
ornament
continue

LESSON 338.

Wind.

gale	squall	zephyr	tornado
gust	blizzard	cyclone	whirlwind
breeze	simoon	tempest	hurricane

Write a little story, using as many of these words as possible.

Write from dictation or from memory:

The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree;
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

— LILLIPUT LECTURES.

Whichever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so.
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

LESSON 340.

NIGHT.

Write from dictation or from memory:

Now all the flowers have gone to repose,
Closed are the sweet cups of lily and rose;
Blossoms rocked lightly on evening's mild breeze,
Drowsily, dreamily swinging the trees,
Sweetly sleep. — *From the German.*

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

hill	oasis	island	volcano
plain	desert	isthmus	mountain
valley	prairie	continent	peninsula

Write the following from dictation:

Volcanoes can never be trusted. Do you know what happened to Mount Vesuvius more than eighteen hundred years ago? For ages and ages it had been lying quiet like any other hill. Beautiful cities were built at its foot. Fair gardens and orchards covered the mountain slopes. As for the mountain's being a volcano, who ever thought of that? To be sure, on the top of it was a great round crater, a few hundred yards deep; but that was all overgrown with bushes and wild vines. What sign of fire was there in that? The people lived on merrily and happily enough till the year A.D. 79, and then the towns and cities for miles around were buried under clouds of ashes and cinders and streams of lava.

After this Vesuvius fell asleep, and did not awake again for more than a hundred years.

— CHARLES KINGSLEY, *Adapted.*

LESSON 342.	LESSON 343.	LESSON 344.	LESSON 345.
angle	forty-eight	muslin	refund
apricot	frightened	niece	regular
banana	gallon	neighbor	repair
bargain	gingham	nephew	rogue
building	gratitude	newspaper	stirrup
bumblebee	grasshopper	ninety	St. Louis
butterflies	guitar	nonsense	sulphur
cable-car	handkerchief	obliging	telegram
careful	happiness	o'clock	telegraph
careless	immense	office	Thanksgiving Day
Chicago, Ill.	infirm	patient	thoughtful
chorus	itself	perfume	to-day
cipher	journey	perhaps	to-morrow
cousin	knowledge	peril	toward
cushion	language	persuade	tranquil
dandelion	lecture	pious	treasure
deafening	lemonade	police	twelfth
deceitful	liquid	pouring	until
defense	lullaby	prairie	useful
destroy	maxim	precious	vacant
exist	melon	quartet	violet
explain	minute	receive	violin
extra	mosquito	redeem	weevil

You have now learned the different sounds of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*. The words in the following list are composed chiefly of *vowel* sounds. Notice that such words are mellow, musical, and pleasing. We never write a word without using one or more vowels.

joyous	balmy	billow
laughing	murmur	woodland

The billows murmur at our feet,
Where the earth and ocean meet.

— PERCY B. SHELLEY.

The words in the following list are composed chiefly of *consonant* sounds. Notice that such words are harsh and not so pleasing as words containing more vowel sounds.

ghost	buzz	dizzy	twelfth
sneeze	hissing	cough	strands

The midnight bell
Did with his iron tongue and brazen mouth
Sound on. — WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

I heard the thunder hoarsely laugh,
And mighty fleets were strewn like chaff.

— PERCY B. SHELLEY.

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